TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923 — EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR — NO. 46

WILSON THINKS PEACE IDEALS WILL PREVAIL

Former President Speaks to Friends and Admirers Who Make Pilgrimage to His Home.

Woodrow Wilson, addressing [illegible] admirers who made an [illegible] pilgrimage to his [illegible] declared Sunday that he [illegible] of those that have the [illegible] about the triumph of [illegible] for which he stood.

"I have seen fools resist Providence before," he said, "and I have seen destruction, as will come upon them again—utter destruction and contempt. That we shall prevail [illegible] as that God reigns."

Mr. Wilson spoke from the front [illegible] his S street residence [illegible] Washington to a cheering throng [illegible] who packed the street [illegible] sidewalks and overflowed into [illegible] plots. It was his second address in less than 24 hours [illegible] he has delivered since [illegible] White House.

Bent With Illness.

Bent with four years of illness, the former President was assisted by a colored attendant to negotiate the single step that led to the portico. After waving his hat in response to an outburst of applause, he stood uncovered head while Senator Carter Glass of Virginia delivered the address on behalf of the visitors.

At the conclusion of Mr. Glass' address, Mr. Wilson held a brief whispered conference with the senator and then began to speak.

"I am indeed deeply touched and honored by this extraordinary exhibition of your friendship and confidence," he said, "and yet I can say without affectation that I wish you would transfer your homage from me to the men who made the armistice possible. It was possible because the boys had beaten the enemy to a standstill. You know, if you will permit me to be didactic for a moment, 'armistice'—merely means 'a standstill of arms.' Our late enemies in Germany, call an armistice 'waffenstillstand'—an armed standstill—and it was the boys that made them still."

There was laughter and applause.

"If they had not," Mr. Wilson continued, "they would not have listened to proposals of armistice.

"I am proud to remember that I had the honor of being the commander-in-chief of the most ideal army that was ever thrown together—pardon my emotion—though the commander-in-chief of this my honored friend, Pershing, to whom I gladly hand the laurels of victory."

Years Weigh Heavily.

Woodrow Wilson has gone back [illegible] His bodily condition now [illegible] what it was two years ago [illegible] made his first public appearance after his collapse. Two years ago he did not try to speak. Today he did speak, as he did a year ago on a similar occasion, but [illegible] between the two efforts [illegible]

The effort of the once almost impotent will to make itself intelligible in spite of the physical handicap brought tears from the most [illegible] who had come to the cere- [illegible] home simply to see how [illegible] was.

It was the third annual [illegible] of Wilson admirers in [illegible] of Columbia to the home [illegible] the former president has [illegible] practically since his [illegible] from the White House.

Hundreds cheer, mingled with [illegible] Yell" greeted the former [illegible] he shuffled from the [illegible] to the small porch, [illegible] hesitatingly at the [illegible] pillar against which he [illegible] By his side was a colorful [illegible] Back of Mr. Wilson, [illegible] she could be seen only [illegible] was Mrs. Wilson. She [illegible] picture hat of color [illegible] flamed by comparison with her plain black costume, trimmed with fur. Her [illegible] never left her husband [illegible] more strained with each [illegible]

Face Is Fuller.

It was immediately apparent that [illegible] ment facially had been [illegible] within the year because the [illegible] of last November had disappeared. Mr. Wilson's face was [illegible] his eyes and complexion [illegible] There was the same seeming that he was going to fall. [illegible] was much enlarged, his [illegible] still bent with paralysis [illegible] clutched with brownish [illegible] He hooked his cane in the [illegible] pocket of his coat and [illegible] bowed but unsupported [illegible] to the address of Senator [illegible]

Mrs. Wilson hesitated as he [illegible] "The most ideal army [illegible] ever thrown together," it [illegible] he would collapse. Mrs. [illegible] lips began to quiver, her [illegible] and she edged toward [illegible] seemed to all that he had [illegible] speaking when he thanked [illegible] The band began to play [illegible] associated with the [illegible] How Firm a Foundation" [illegible] with "Adeste Fideles."

Stopped Musicians.

With tremendous effort the invalid called on his resources and [illegible] his good hand toward the [illegible] Almost frantically many [illegible] repeated this and other signals to the bandsmen and when they [illegible] promptly he began to speak [illegible] Wilson took his withered [illegible]

For a fleeting instant the old Wilson was seen; the figure familiar to [illegible] when he would scornfully describe what he regarded as the arrogance of "The sinister interest." It was when with curled lip he said: "I have seen fools resist Providence before, and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon them again—utter destruction and contempt."

Again he was the invalid as with his wife supporting him he barely [illegible] uttered: "That we shall prevail is [illegible] sure as that God reigns."

Bavarian in Limelight

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DR. AUGUST VON KAHR is one of the Bavarian leaders belonging to the faction that is causing so much dissention in Germany. He was made military dictator several weeks ago.

THANKSGIVING CALL ISSUED

President Coolidge Makes Appeal to Nation to Be Grateful.

President Coolidge has issued a proclamation setting aside Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving day.

The proclamation:

"The year has brought to our people two tragic experiences, which have deeply affected them," the President said in his proclamation. "One was the death of our beloved President Harding, which has been mourned wherever there is a realization of the worth of high ideals, noble purpose and unselfish service carried even to the end of supreme sacrifice. His loss recalled the nation to a less captious and more charitable attitude. It sobered the whole thought of the country. A little later came the unparalleled disaster to the friendly people of Japan. This called forth from the people of the United States a demonstration of deep and humane feelings. It was wrought into the substance of good works. It created new evidences of our international friendship, which is a guarantee of world peace. It replenished the charitable impulse of the country.

"By experiences such as these, men and nations are tested and refined. We have been blessed with much of material prosperity. We shall be better able to appreciate if we remember the privations others have suffered and we shall be the more worthy of it if we use it for their relief. We will do well then to render thanks for the good that has come to us, and show by our actions that we have become stronger, wiser and truer by the chastenings which have been imposed upon us. We will thus prepare ourselves for the part we must take in a world which forever needs the full measure of service. We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people."

NON-DUCKING DUCK HUNTER HIT BY PREY

Freak Mishap Is Expected to Cost Nimrod Vision of One Eye.

One of the freak accidents in the lore of Missouri nimrods may cost the eyesight of Dr. Max C. Starkloff, St. Louis health commissioner.

Dr. Starkloff was shooting ducks near St. Charles when a flock flew over his head.

The commissioner shot one duck and was aiming at another when the first bird fell on him, striking him squarely in the face. The wing feathers of the duck pierced one of Starkloff's eyeballs and a hemorrhage in the eye followed.

Attending doctors hold out slim hopes that the eye may be saved.

Two Million Hungry Pupils Boom "Kultur"

With the United States charitable efforts concentrating upon a drive for funds to feed 2,000,000 hungry German children this Winter, German school children are being mobilized to raise funds for the propagation of German kultur in Poland and other lost provinces.

Boys in Prussian schools were furnished with subscription blanks and sent out to make a general canvass for money to establish German schools in those areas. Authority to enlist the school children throughout Prussia in the drive was given to the association for defense of German kultur by the Prussian government.

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Sheet Metal Workers Making $125 a Week

Sheet metal workers have taken a position with lathers and plasterers in the affluent group of building mechanics. For some unexplained reason, they have become so scarce in Chicago that they are being paid from $125 to $150 a week and their helpers from $65 to $70, says Fred W. Armstrong, manager of the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis wage award.

LEGION CHIEF OUTLINES AIMS

Says First Steps Will Be Devoted for Relief of Disabled Veterans.

The relief of disabled veterans, the enactment of a national adjusted compensation law for soldiers of the World war and an extension of the Americanization work of the American Legion, were outlined as the three principal tasks of the legion during the next year, by John R. Quinn, California, newly elected national commander of the organization.

"Our first efforts will be devoted to the relief of disabled comrades," he said, after establishing himself at headquarters for the Legion, following a reception at the station and a parade. "The steps taken in this direction during the last year are gratifying. Much has been accomplished but many tasks remain."

He declared he was uncompromisingly in favor of an adjusted compensation bill in congress.

"The Legion insists that the adjusted compensation bill become a law during the next session of congress," he said. "We have waited long enough. The people want the bill passed now, and the ex-service men have been patient."

Mr. Quinn announced he will remain at national headquarters until about Nov. 18, when he expects to return to California to dedicate a new memorial stadium at the University of California in Berkeley.

England to Redeem Laurels at Oylmpic

Britain is making a keen endeavor to win back her lost laurels at the Olympic Games in Paris next year.

Training centers, it is proposed, will be opened up throughout the country for the preparation of athletes and budding athletes by the British Olympic Games association, while the services of former athletes and world-beaters are to be enlisted as advisers.

Work has already commenced on the tracks at White City and the Crystal Palace, two London suburban amusement parks, where the candidates for Olympic Games selection from the South of England will be trained.

Iceland Won't Stand Proposed Freezeout

Iceland does not want to be frozen out of Greenland.

Einar Benediktsson, famous Icelandic author, arranged a huge public meeting to discuss the question of her ancient colony, and unanimous resolutions were passed declaring that the government must safeguard Iceland's rights.

Various speakers insisted that Iceland in no circumstances could tolerate any arrangement which would annul her title over her ancient colony.

FORMER CROWN PRINCE GOES TO GERMANY AGAIN

Revolt Hatched in Munich Beer Cellar Fails; Ludendorff and Hitler Are Arrested.

Former Crown Prince Frederick William has returned to Germany and the former kaiser is preparing to go back to the fatherland. The prince arrived in Germany last week from Holland. The former emperor has in his hands passports for himself and his suite.

The Brussels Gazette says that it is expected the Hohenzollern monarchy will be restored Dec. 4, William, or his son, ascending the throne.

Frederick's return to Germany has caused much speculation as to whether more is behind the incident than would be implied merely by a consideration of his personal insignificance.

Some commentators argue that his personality has little to do with the situation. The London Morning Post says that he is neither a heroic nor an honorable figure, but that history shows that a small person is sometimes used to launch a great enterprise and that it is impossible to dissociate his return from the outbreak in Munich.

No one attaches much importance to the undertaking of the prince and the German government that he will abstain from meddling in politics, and there is a general assumption that his return means a bid for the throne.

Rebellion Ends.

The great "beer cellar government," proclaimed in Munich, on Nov. 8 with the announced purpose of regenerating Germany by demolishing the republic and restoring the monarchy, had a brief existence. It now lies in ruins.

"Its career ended ignominiously the next day in circumstances widely different from those attending its inception, when, amid the fumes of beer and tobacco, the burly General Erich Ludendorff declared that he would not flinch in the task assigned to him, even before the prospects of war with France, as Bavaria could immediately put 300,000 fully equipped men in the field.

Ludendorff is a prisoner of the government he aimed to overthrow. His coadjutor, Adolph Hitler, leader of the Fascisti movement in Bavaria, also was captured.

The roles played by Dr. von Kahr, the military dictator, and General von Lossow, commander of the Bavarian richswehr in the coup, appear to have been in the nature of "diplomatic." It is said they could hardly have refused the proposition tendered them by Hitler, when Hitler had 600 armed followers behind, as they certainly would have suffered the same fate as Premier von Knilling and the other Bavarian ministers who were promptly arrested by the Hitlerites when they raided the Rathskeller.

Safety First Method.

They accordingly decided that discretion was the better part of valor and pretended to concur in the rebel plans. As soon as they regained their quarters, where they were out of reach of Hitler's band, they decided to have nothing to do with the "putsch" but on the contrary to oppose it with the utmost energy. This decision of Von Kahr and Von Lossow gave a death blow to Hitler's hopes as the reichswehr remained loyal to Von Lossow.

Extraordinary scenes were enacted in the now famous beer cellar in Munich during the raid. Hitler and his supporters made free use of their revolvers to obtain order; bullets were fired into the ceiling occasionally to remind those present that a revolution was in progress. Hitler's threats to destroy the treaty of Versailles, depose President Ebert and the Berlin government and march against Berlin were received with frantic applause. General Ludendorff, who entered the hall toward the close of the proceedings, was given a great welcome. He made a speech in his best "mailed fist" style.

She Killed the Goose

Until recently it was thought that no attar of rose could compare with that from the Bulgarian flowers, and Bulgaria supplied practically the whole world with the perfume. Feeling secure against competition, however, it is said that she traded on her reputation, and in recent years began to export adulterated attar of rose.

U. S. WON'T BE PARTY IN ANY DEBT PARLEY

France Insists Upon Restrictions and Hughes Drops Idea of U. S. Participation.

Restrictions insisted upon by France on the proposed inquiry by experts into Germany's economic condition would render such an effort to solve the reparations problem useless and futile, in the opinion of the Washington government.

The decision was reached after the situation had been discussed during the day by President Coolidge with his cabinet, and after Ambassador Jusserand, at a conference with Secretary Hughes, had explained in detail the nature of the French limitations.

The result was that word was sent to Premier Poincare, through the ambassador, that his determination to restrict the scope of the inquiry, administration officials believed, would frustrate the object of the United States in offering the allies aid in bringing about an adjustment.

Future Is Uncertain.

What the future might bring forth officials declined to predict. They would discuss only what had transpired, asserting that the American public was entitled to know just what was the position of the United States. Declining to speculate as to future possibilities, they would not admit that the door, through which American aid might be tendered, had been closed.

No formal invitation to participate in a reparations inquiry, it was pointed out, is before the Washington government, and consequently a declination is not in order. While under the circumstances, no invitation from the allies is now expected, it was plainly indicated that such an invitation, if France continued to insist upon restrictions, would be declined.

Limit Is Explained.

In his talk with Mr. Hughes, the French ambassador explained that Premier Poincare's stipulation that the experts be limited to an inquiry into Germany's "present capacity" to pay reparations meant that the survey should be restricted to the period ending with 1930.

This limitation in itself was regarded by the Washington government as making a comprehensive study of the situation, and the formulation of a financial plan that would avoid economic disaster in Europe, impossible.

DEATH BECKONS MUSIC MASTER WHILE PLAYING

Fingers of Pianist Falter on Last Poignant Chords of "The Miserere."

As he lifted his fingers from the keys of his piano and the last poignant chords of "TheMiserere" floated away, death lay a gripping hand upon Richard Nicosia, in New York, last week, and he toppled from his bench, dead.

A brief moment before he fell, the pianist uttered what sounded like a ripple of laughter, too raucous for such a setting, and Selma Segall, the dramatic soprano, whose singing he had been accompanying, turned from the door as she was leaving the studio and asked, "What amuses you, Maestro?"

When she reached his crumpled form, the stroke of apoplexy had subsided and Nicosia, the intimate and mentor of many great singers and other musical artists of this day, who composed and who conducted, had breathed his last. The late Enrico Caruso was one of his really close friends.

He is survived by his wife and four children.

Harold Lloyd's Face Whipped by Nozzle

Harold Lloyd, motion picture comedian, sustained injuries which his physician said would keep him away from the camera for two weeks, when a fire hose nozzle he was using in the filming of a "thriller" swung around and hit him in the face, cutting his forehead and knocking him off a rapidly moving truck.

Candidate and Supporter

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AMONG the probable Democratic presidential nominees is William G. McAdoo, while Senator Carter Glass of Virginia is one of his strong supporters. Photo shows, left to right, Senator Glass and Mr. McAdoo, talking over presidential possibilities.

BRITONS RATIFY 12-MILE LIMIT

U. S. Will Reciprocate by Allowing Ships to Carry Sealed Liquor.

Rum running by British vessels within range of the American shores, which has been so provacative of American resentment against Great Britain, received a death blow from the imperial conference last week.

In its closing session the conference accepted in modified form the original proposals of Secretary of State Hughes for checking the traffic.

The question now is out of the hands of conference delegates, and a formal treaty vesting the United States with authority for the search and seizure of British ships suspected of carrying contraband alcoholic liquor within 12 miles of the American shore is nearing completion at the hands of foreign office legal experts.

A complete understanding has been reached between the state department in Washington and the British foreign office regarding the main clauses of the document, and there appears to be no serious obstacle to its early acceptance by both governments.

The treaty will confer reciprocal rights on Great Britain in the shape of granting authority to its ocean passenger liners to bring legitimate liquor stores into American ports under seal when intended for outbound consumption.

Opal Has Bad Name

The opal's reputation for bad luck is said to have originated with Sir Walter Scott's "Anne of Geirestein," published in 1829, and since that time the stone has generally been considered the emblem of bad luck. Before the appearance of that romance the stone was regarded as in the nature of a mascot.

TRIBUTE PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Week of December 9-16 Is Set Aside to Honor Late President.

Plans for the observance of Harding Memorial week throughout the country from Dec. 9 to 16, have been announced by the Harding Memorial association.

Exercises and services are planned for Harding Memorial week and children are to be given a special opportunity to participate, the association announced, because of the place they held in Mr. Harding's affection.

President Coolidge heads the association's board of trustees which includes members of the cabinet and officials and friends of the late executive.

A suggestion that immediate steps be taken to collect the records of the life and public career of Mr. Harding has been made to President Coolidge by Hermann Hagedorn, director of the Roosevelt Memorial association, in offering to the President a set of all issues of the New York newspapers from the day of Mr. Harding's death to the day after his funeral.

Mr. Hagedorn recounted the difficulties of the Roosevelt Memorial association "to bring together the records of historical events after the passage of years."

"More than once," Mr. Hagedorn said, "we have been made grimly aware of the power of the forces with which in our endeavor we have had to contend, for again and again death has defeated, closing the book sharply in the middle of the chapter. Records of incomparable value sank irrecoverably into oblivion with the untimely death of John Mitchell, of Robert Bacon, of George W. Perkins. Now and then we have won the race with death by a narrow margin. Roosevelt's great friend of the ranch days, Seth Bullock, died a month after we had set down his memories in the record."

Europe's Woes Seen as U. S. Political Aid

Charles J. Vopicka, former United States minister to Rumania, who is regarded as an authority on international affairs, while on a visit to Bucharest, was interviewed by the financial weekly Bursa.

When asked his opinion about the economic situation in Rumania and the measures necessary for improving exchange, Mr. Vopicka is reported to have said:

"If you want to better your money and gain the confidence of financial circles abroad, some way should be found to make the peasants pay taxes.

"One of the main reasons why Czech exchange is so high is because the people are meeting their obligations to the state."

Mr. Vopicka added that he is making a careful study of European conditions at this time for use in next year's presidential campaign in the United States, and gave it as his opinion that European affairs are destined to play a prominent part in the coming election.

Japanese Exodus Planned

As a means of decreasing unemployment in Tokio, the social affairs bureau plans to send 5,000 Japanese emigrants to Brazil before next March.

TREASURY HEAD TO RECOMMEND TAX REDUCTION

Mellon to Give Congerss Proposal for Slash of $323,000,000 in Revenue of Nation.

Federal tax revision, under a program applying to the entire range of personal incomes and estimated to cut the nation's tax bill next year by $323,000,000, will be recommended to congress by Secretary Mellon.

Outlining his proposed program in a letter to acting Chairman Green of the house ways and means committee, published Nov. 11, Secretary Mellon declared that contingent on the non-passage of a soldiers' bonus bill, there should be for this year and for the next four or five years a revenue surplus above ordinary budget expenditures, including the fixed debt charges, of something more than $300,000,000. This, he said, gives a reasonable margin for tax reduction.

A soldiers' bonus measure, he asserted, not only would postpone tax reduction for many years to come, but would mean an increase rather than a decrease in taxes. In the tax revision, which he suggested be made effective next Jan. 1, Mr. Mellon recommended that taxes on earned incomes be reduced 25 per cent and the rate of normal taxes on incomes from four per cent and eight per cent to three per cent and six per cent respectively. He proposed that the surtax rates be reduced by commencing application at $10,000 instead of $6,000, and scaling them progressively upwards to 25 per cent on incomes of $100,000.

Would Limit Losses.

Important among proposed revisions which would provide taxation increase were limitation of the deduction of capital losses to 12½ per cent of the loss.

Other suggested revisions were repeal of the tax on admissions and the tax on telegrams, telephones and leased wires.

The full text of Mr. Mellon's specific recommendations follows:

"1. Make a 25 per cent reduction in the tax on earned income.

"The fairness of taxing moderately income from wages, salaries and professional services than the income from interest or from investment is beyond question. In the first case, the income is uncertain and limited in durations; sickness or death destroys it and old age diminishes it. In the other, the source of the income continues, it may be disposed of during a man's life and it descends to his heirs.

"It is estimated that this amendment will mean a loss in revenue of about $97,500,000 a year, the greater part of which falls in the lower income brackets.

Would Reduce Toll.

"2. Where the present normal tax is four per cent, reduce it to three per cent, and where the present normal tax is eight per cent, reduce it to six per cent.

"This affects all personal incomes and the loss of revenue comes largely from the lower brackets. It is estimated that this will mean a loss in revenue of $91,600,000 a year.

"3. Reduce the surtax rates by commencing their application at $10,000 instead of $6,000, and scaling them progressively upwards to 25 per cent at $100,000.

"This will readjust the surtax rates all along the line, and the treasury recommends the readjustment, not in order to reduce the revenues, but as a means of saving the productivity of the surtaxes. In the long run, it will mean higher rather than lower revenues from the surtaxes. At the outset, it may involve a temporary loss in revenue, but the government actuary estimates that even during the first year if the revision is made early enough, the net loss in revenue from all the changes in the surtaxes would be only about $100,000,000, and that in all probability, the revenue from the reduced rates will soon equal or exceed what would accrue at the present rates, because of the encouragement which the changes will give to productive business.

Not Partisan Measure.

"The readjustment of the surtaxes, moreover, is not in any sense a partisan measure. It has been recommended, on substantially this basis, by every secretary of the treasury since the end of the war, irrespective of party. The present system is a failure. It was an emergency measure, adopted under the pressure of war necessity and not to be counted upon as a permanent part of our revenue structure. For a short period, the surtaxes yielded much revenue; their productivity has been constantly shrinking and the treasury's experience shows that the rates now in effect are progressive; becoming less productive of revenue.

"The high rates put pressure on taxpayers to reduce their taxable income, tend to destroy individual initiative and enterprise, and seriously impede the development of productive business. Taxpayers subject to the higher rates cannot afford, for example, to invest in American railroads or industries or embark upon new enterprises in the face of taxes that will take 50 per cent or more of any return that may be realized. The taxpayers are withdrawing their capital from productive business and investing it instead in tax exempt securities and

Continued on Page Two

Coolidge to Keep U. S. Vessels Dry

President Coolidge intends to stand by the executive order issued by President Harding forbidding American government owned ships to carry and sell liquor on the high seas.

It became known at the White House that the ban would not be lifted, even in the face of competitive advantages which might be given British vessels under the proposed treaty, designed to permit them to bring sealed liquor stores into American ports.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WE LIVE in an interesting world.

The people make it that way. Of all objects in the world, animate and inanimate, people are the most interesting. It is because they do things—sometimes strange things, and weird things, and sometimes glorious things.

France has made it impossible for the United States to enter a reparations conference.

Former crown prince is back in Germany, and France is madder than a wet hen about it.

Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, calls Uncle Sam a coward.

General Ludendorff is reported to have committed suicide.

These are week-end observations.

AFTER a week of diplomatic visits of the French ambassador to Secretary Hughes it is made clear that the United States cannot enter a reparations conference. French restrictions would have made such a conference little better than a waste of time. It is considered futile to go in under the handicap France insisted upon.

Last week this paper, in these columns, foretold the result of the informal efforts being made to bring about the reconstruction of European finances. It was then stated that France would stand in the way. She is making no sacrifices for the world's general good.

Old suspicions still govern in Europe. France fears an Anglo-American offensive against her. She can't trust anybody. It is a frightful state of mind. The French attitude is just the kind to bring about the thing feared.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, former crown prince, is back in Germany. France doesn't like that, and says it must not be.

It was on the eve of the fifth Armistice Day that the former crown prince crossed the border and proceeded to his castle at Oels, Silesia, 200 miles from Berlin.

Five years ago, while we Americans were yelling to the full capacity of our throats and beating tinpans and washboilers in celebration of Germany's defeat, the crown prince was scampering to safety in Holland. There, on the island of Wieringen, he has been living in exile. Though he has written an appreciative farewell letter to the people of the lonely island with whom he has been associated, the life there didn't suit him. It was not what he had been accustomed to.

It is too early to say how much fuss will be kicked up over the former crown prince's return. Just what will be done with him is problematical. Maybe he would make a good janitor for the new government.

GERMAN news is often funny, notwithstanding its tragic background. Last week brought the story of a formidable revolt under the leadership of the once mighty General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler. So far as the first story was concerned it was a perfectly good revolt while it lasted. But twenty-four hours brought an account of its collapse and the arrest of the principals.

Our own interpretation of the revolt is that the two big, chest-beating fellows had a few more drinks than were good for them, and so they started out to put their old kaiser back on the throne.

At the end of the week came the story that Ludendorff, given his freedom on parole and a promise to be good, had committed suicide. Details of the tragedy were lacking, and as this is written it had not been confirmed.

WOODROW WILSON contributed a speech by radio to the American people Saturday night in celebration of Armistice Day. It was his first discussion of world affairs since he left the White House.

He spoke beautifully of the great work Americans accomplished "Over There" for democracy. They did a good job, then they turned their backs on what they had done.

"This," says Mr. Wilson, "must always be a source of deep mortification to us, and we shall inevitably be forced by the moral obligations of freedom and honor to retrieve that fatal error and assume once more the role of courage, self-respect and helpfulness which every true American must wish and believe to be our true part in the affairs of the world."

Mr. Wilson says France and Italy, between them, "have made waste paper of the treaty of Versailles."

BEING scolded by the former President seems like old times. He was always good and eloquent at it, except when he was telling the world that we might be too proud to fight. But that was when he was keeping us out of war. Once we got into the conflict we did pretty well. He admits that much.

Is it really worth while to celebrate Armistice Day? Having finished what we thought was a good job the Americans came home and took up the threads of life. But Mr. Wilson says we "withdrew into a sullen and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable."

Mr. Wilson has a way of making his countrymen feel small and mean. Is it because he is so much greater than they?

DEMOCRATS SCAN HOOSIER'S SLATE

Ralston Boosted Because He Resembles Former President.

Can a man land a presidential nomination through his resemblance to an ex-president?

From the Middle West there hails a statesman who, when presidential possibilities were being discussed less than a year ago, was rarely mentioned. He had been elected governor and senator of his state, and since it is one that is always in the doubtful column any of its citizens who are free, white and 35 have a right to consider themselves prospective candidates for the Presidency. Consequently this gentleman may have looked upon himself as a real candidate then, although when his name was spoken of in that connection it was generally as that of one whom lightning might strike if it indulged in one of its proverbial freaks.

But it's different now. Whenever and wherever probable nominees for President are discussed, his name leads all the rest, and so far as the political experts have discovered he has not said a word or done a thing to advance him one step toward the goal so many of the ambitious are seeking. This man's name is Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana is his state. He is a Democrat, and he looks like Grover Cleveland. This last fact, and it is a fact, is being widely heralded by his admirers, with noteworthy results.

Psychology of Appearance.

There is psychology in this. Democrats who desire to carry elections, and like all other partisans that is their chief concern, can never forget that Cleveland led them to victory in 1884 when the wiseacres decreed that Democracy hadn't a chance against the Republican hosts under the leadership of James G. Blaine and then repeated his triumph in 1892 when he ousted a Republican President, the late General Benjamin Harrison. If Ralston looks like Cleveland might it not also be assumed that as a candidate he would run like Cleveland? The affirmative conclusion is not inevitable, but the suggestion intrigues hopeful Democrats.

As a matter of fact, it might be pointed out that Senator Ralston looks like two ex-presidents. He weighs something in the neighborhood of 250 pounds and wears a moustache, and that puts him in the picture gallery along with William Howard Taft as well as Grover Cleveland. However, it is not even remotely probable that a man will run for the Democratic presidential nomination on his resemblance to Taft, a Republican, who was elected once, but who was also decisively beaten in a later campaign.

May Be Compromise.

It is no disparagement of the Indiana senator's ability to point out that he has said and done nothing in recent months to advance his candidacy. That has been the natural sequence of the policy he has assumed as a candidate—is a part of the game he is playing. His nomination, if it is brought about, will come essentially as a compromise, and the logical compromise candidate is never one whose attitude has been too extreme on the public questions that will be the issue of the campaign.

Ralston and his friends have a right to assume that it is generally recognized that his democracy is sound, that he is not an extremist from any point of view, and that his nomination would be viewed as one of the safe and sane variety. They may also take it for granted that his record as governor of Indiana is widely and favorably known.

In the circumstances if is the part of wisdom for them to "saw wood and say nothing." This insures that Ralston will be neither provoking criticism nor making enemies and that when the get together slogan is sounded in next year's Democratic National convention the Indiana standard may be made a real rallying point.

Six thousand "hello girls" are employed in the telephone exchanges in Tokio. The Japanese call them "moshi moshi" girls.

Women are working to raise $3,000,000 for the seven union colleges for the education of women in the far east.

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidney or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

—Advertisement.

Deplores Zionist Movement Failure

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

The spread of anti-Semitism both in this country and Europe, and the failure of the Zionist movement was the burden of a message brought to American Jews by Israel Zangwill, famous Jewish author and playright, through an address before the American Jewish congress.

Describing himself as "the only Zionist left in the world," the playwright deplored the recent violent outbreaks of racial hatred in middle Europe, and urged nationalization of the Jewish people as the only remedy.

The famous author of the "Melting Pot" is making his first visit to the United States since 1908.

Zangwill Calls America Land of Cranks With No Sense of Shame

Israel Zangwell, English man of letters, told the League of Political Education what he thought of America.

"I have but an hour to speak and it would take six to tell your virtues," he said. "A list of your faults would only take three hours, so I'm not going to refer to your virtues."

"There are more cranks to the square mile in the United States than in any other country of the world.

"There is more honor, justice and dignity in England than in America. The absence of dignity in this country is exemplified in many ways. The opinion of Benny Leonard, who is a good, clean, hard-hitting prize fighter, is sought regarding the merits of a judge to be elected and solemnly printed in the newspapers.

Boy Scout Movement.

"The Ku Klux Klan, which is a sort of exaggerated boy scout movement, would be laughed out of existence. But America has no sense of humor.

"Everything is less efficient in America than in England. The mails, the press, the railroads and your Central Park are a disgrace.

"On the other hand, too many men are jacks of all trades. The elevator boy goes to Columbia, but that fact should not prevent him from being a good elevator boy.

"America thinks without acting and acts without thinking. Years ago she went to war because of taxation without representation. Today I am taxed eight per cent of all I earn in this country, yet I have no vote.

"America has no sense of shame. The Sunday newspaper weighs four pounds. The world was better off when people read the Bible and Shakespeare.

Land of Make Believe.

"This country has the best half-educated people in the world. It's a land of make believe.

"While America isn't the greatest country on God's earth, it has the greatest potentialities. If America goes wrong, the last hope of civilization goes wrong."

How to "Get Even" With Traffic Cop

A traffic cop and a motorist he caught speeding were aboard a boat recently,, Bermuda-bound on their honeymoon. Walter Meyer almost burned a tire off his motorcycle six months ago when he pursued a roadster in Brooklyn. He caught it and handed Miss Margaret Sterber, 22, a summons.

"I'll get even with you," she told Meyer after the court had fined her $25.

They were married Thursday.

Tokio Buys 1,000 Busses

Motor bus service will be inaugurated in Tokio to relieve the congestion caused by the destruction in the earthquake and fire of 830 street cars. The street railway system has only 400 cars left to take care of the traffic. The municipal council and assembly have passed a bill providing for the purchase of 1,000 motor busses. The cars are to be ordered from the United States.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FOUR alleged members of the Morehouse parish Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana, including Captain Skipwith, exalted cyclops, were found guilty of carrying firearms on premises of another in connection with the hooded band activities in Morehouse parish last year. The judge imposed a light sentence of $10 and costs or five days in jail.

Municipal election in Cleveland this fall was the first under proportional representation. When the new city council takes office Jan. 1 it will select Cleveland's first city manager.

Multiplication of American business houses abroad to import American goods brought to them in American ships is necessary to build up the American merchant marine, Secretary of Commerce Hoover told the American Marine congress at its annual dinner last week.

The Irish Free State has appointed Colonel Fritz Brase, former bandmaster of the Imperial Prussian Guards in the war, as head of the Free State army bands.

Province of Alberta, Canada, has thrown prohibition into the discard, voting last week to permit sale of liquors under control and regulation of the government and to allow the sale and consumption of beer on licensed premises and in the homes.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, who is one of the foes of prohibition in this country, was re-elected governor of Maryland by a majority estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

Miss Mary M. Barthelme was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county—the first time in the history of Illinois that a woman has been elected to a court of such high distinction.

Work will soon be begun on top of Mount Saleve in France on an astronomical observatory which will be the greatest in the world. It will be erected at a cost of more than $6,000,000.

Denied federal intervention by which he hoped to halt impeachment proceedings against him, Governor Walton of Oklahoma was put on trial before the state senate on 22 charges of official misconduct.

In one minute an airplane at Mitchel Field, N. Y. went nearly one mile high last week, and man made another mark in the sky. Lieutenant A. J. Williams accomplished the feat.

The Italian troops in Tripoli have inflicted another defeat upon the rebellious tribesmen in a sharp attack near Nalut. The natives lost 100 killed while the Italian casualties were only two dead and 13 wounded.

LARGE crops of corn, potatoes, apples and tobacco have been grown this year, preliminary estimates of production issued last week by the department of agriculture say. Each was shown to be better than their five-year average. Corn is a three billion bushel crop for the fifth time.

An earthquake rocked the city of Calexico, Calif., last week. Cracks were opened in buildings but no injuries were reported. A fire which broke out was extinguished without damage.

Denying that the league of nations had shown any weakness in handling the Italo-Greek crisis, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, league high commissioner and winner of the 1922 Nobel peace prize, declared before the women's pro-league council in New York that the power and influence of the league are growing constantly stronger.

Two Ohio constitutional amendments, providing for the elimination of the "open liability" feature of the workmen's compensation law and elimnating the words "white male" from the qualifications of voters, were approved by large majorities in the election. The Taft and Albaugh referendums and old age pension were defeated.

Testimony tending to show that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who with 13 other defendants is on trial in federal court in Texas for the alleged use of the mails to defraud, had stated that he had worked long enough for humanity and that now he was working for himself, was brought out last week.

A threat to strike within 24 hours made by firemen and engineers on the Virginian railroad, was ordered held in abeyance by the U. S. railroad labor board until the dispute out of which the strike vote was taken is brought before the board and a decision rendered.

A running gun fight in Chicago between detectives and occupants of a stolen touring car, believed to have figured in seven holdups, ended in the capture of Anna Barron and one of her four male companions.

The report that the United States had officially disavowed the remarks made by Ambassador Herrick at the laying of the foundation stone of the Champagne War Memorial was received with incredulous amazement at the American embassy in Paris.

The Ku Klux Klan was defeated in a municipal election in Memphis, Tenn., when the present city commission, including the mayor and four commissioners, was returned to power for a four-year term.

RETAIL food prices in 13 of the 26 selected cities investigated by the department of labor increased during the month from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. Decreases were reported in 11 cities while no changes were found in two.

Results compiled in the local option vote taken in 43 towns in Scotland last week show that in all but a few places the wets not only defeated the teetotalers but increased the victory they scored in the last contest three years ago.

James O'Neill, 46, son of the famous actor, the late James O'Neill, and brother of Eugene O'Neill, the playwright, died Nov. 8 in Trenton, N. J.

The lower house of the Philippine legislature has passed a resolution instructing the presidents of the house and senate to petition President Coolidge to recommend Philippine independence to congress.

Mexican government has proposed to Washington adoption of a postal convention making possible inauguration of a C. O. D. mail service between the two countries.

Fight of the Russian Soviet church to acquire control of the Russian Orthodox church in North America, with its 250 buildings, 300 priests and $3,000,000 worth of property, has been carried to the courts in New York.

Executive board of the Citizens' league has asked Governor Donahey to call a conference of Ohio commercial and civic organizations and public officials directly interested in public finance to consider the needs of immediate taxation.

"Ohio must have more money for road building and maintenance and a gasoline tax is the only equitable solution," Highway Director Boulay said in a luncheon address in Columbus last week.

Mrs. Violet Cruger Wanamaker received a divorce in Paris last week from Lewis Rodman Wanamaker, a son of the late John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

The Reggio Yacht club of Italy has invited the British yacht clubs and owners to compete for the cup called the Coppa del Mediterraneo in Genoa next February.

Twenty-seven miners were killed in a gas explosion in the mine of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co. in West Virginia.

Proposed Italian legislation by which the number of places selling spirits is to be in large towns only one per thousand inhabitants, has caused considerable criticism, the general fear being that it may prove the thin edge of a wedge for introducing prohibition in Italy.

DEVICE SAVES AIRMEN'S LIVES

Flying Officer's Invention Tests Models Before Construction.

A wind velocity of 270 miles an hour—several times as great as that of the most devasting tornado—is registered almost every day at McCook Field, the U. S. army air station.

But it leaves no trail of devastation in its wake, for it is a man-made tornado and its blasts are safely confined in a long, wooden tunnel and used as an aid in the development of new types of airplanes.

Saves Many Lives.

The air tunnel, E. N. Fales, its constructor, will point out, has saved the government probably as much time and money and prevented the loss of as many lives as any one factor which enters into the manufacture of planes.

By placing a small model of any new ship in the tunnel and subjecting it to the steady blast of air, which is drawn through by two great fans constructed along the lines of the airplane propellor, the exact behavior of the ship when it takes to the air, can be foretold.

While the model remains stationary, the air currents blowing past it make conditions approximate those met when the plane actually is in flight. A series of extremely delicate instruments permits Fales and his technical staff to determine exactly what is transpiring.

Can Measure "Lift."

The "lift" exerted by the swift passage of the air under the wings, the effect of setting the ailerons in any certain position and the resistance offered by any surface of the plane can be measured to the one-thousandth of a pound through calibrating apparatus located underneath the tunnel.

Before the Barling Bomber, the largest heavier-than-air ship in the world, was launched for its maiden trip, Fales and his air tunnel were called upon to ascertain whether there was a chance that it might be wrong in some mechanical detail which would result in an accident. The monster plane embodied many new features and was of exceptional size and might have acted badly on its initial performance, it was believed. It was subjected to the tests, found to be airworthy and the flight was made without incident.

German Singers Seek Prosperous Climes

Jumping contracts has become a habit with German opera stars and no longer creates the consternation produced by Lili Lehmann years ago when she deserted the state opera in Berlin to accept an engagement with the Metropolitan in New York.

From the operas all over Germany singers are accepting contracts offered them in countries with better money and paying substitutes to take up their contracts. Some of the singers who are leaving for North and South America can hire a substitute for an entire season with the proceeds of their foreign contracts for only a few nights. While the German public complains because its opera and concert stage are being robbed of many of the best singers, there is little disposition to criticize the artists.

Bargain Day Tragedy

Collapsing in a bargain counter rush in a department store, Mrs. Kuth Scanlon of New York, died in a few minutes

Mrs. Hohenzollern Hit in Ear

Princess Hermine. wra.

A stone thrown by a small boy inflicted a bruise on the ear of Princess Hermine, wife of the former kaiser, as she was cycling with her children near her home at Doorn, Holland.

$323,000,000 TAX REDUCTION PLAN ANNOUNCED BY MELLON

Continued From Page One

adopting other lawful methods of avoiding the realization of taxable income.

Business Is Discouraged.

"The result is to stop business transactions that would normally go through, and to discourage men of wealth from taxing the risks which are incidental to the development of new business. Ways will always be found to avoid taxes so destructive in their nature, and the only way to save the situation is to put the taxes on a reasonable basis that will permit business to go on and industry to develop. This, I believe, the readjustment herein recommended will accomplish, and it will not only produce larger revenues but at the same time establish industry and trade on a healthier basis throughout the country. The alternative is a gradual breakdown in the system, and a perversion of industry that stifles our progress as a nation.

"The growth of tax exempt securities, which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax, is at the same time encouraging extravagant and reckless expenditure on the part of the local authorities. These state and local securities will ultimately have to be paid, principal and interest, out of taxes, thus contributieg directly to the heavy local taxation, which bears so hard on the farmers and small property owners. There is no immediate remedy for this within the power of congress, except the readjustment of the surtaxes on a basis that will permit capital to seek productive employment and keep it from exhausting itself in tax exempt securities."

Would Lower Costs.

The productive use of capital in our railroads and industries will also tend to bring lower costs for transportation and mixed products, thus helping to relieve the farmer from the maladjustment from which he now suffers.

"4. Limit the deduction of capital losses to 12½ per cent of the loss.

"The present revenue law limits the tax on capital gains to 12½ per cent but puts no limit on the capital losses. It is believed it would be sounder taxation policy generally not to recognize either capital gain or capital loss for purposes of income tax. This is the policy adopted in practically all other countries having income tax laws, but it has not been the policy in the United States.

"It is estimated that this will increase the revenues by about $25,000,000.

"5. Limit the deductions from gross income for interest paid during the year and for losses not of a business character to the amount the sum of these items exceeds tax exempt income of the taxpayer.

"The 1921 act provides that interest on indebtedness to acquire or carry tax exempt securities is not deductible."

Provision Ineffective.

This provision is ineffective because a taxpayer may purchase tax exempt securities for cash and borrow money for other purposes. It is felt also that so long as a taxpayer has income which is not reached for taxation, he should not be permitted to deduct his non-business losses from the income which is taxable, but should be restricted in the first instance to a deduction of these losses from his non-taxable income.

"The estimated increase of revenue from this source is $35,000,000.

"6. Tax community property income to the spouse having control of the income.

"In some states, the income of the husband is a joint income of the husband and wife, and each, therefore is permitted to file a return for one-half of the income. This gives an unfair advantage to the citizens of these states over the citizens of the other states of this country, and this amendment seeks to restore the equality.

"It is estimated that it will increase revenues by $8,000,000.

"So much for the income tax recommendations, which should become effective Jan. 1, 1924. In order that you may have before you a clear view of the effect of these recommendations as applied to incomes in the various brackets, I am attaching a table, prepafed by the government actuary, showing the estimated results of the proposed changes in the calendar year, 1925, on the basis of the taxable year 1924.

Small Payers Benefited.

"The schedule shows a loss of revenue of about $92,000,000 in the brackets under $6,000, and a further loss of revenue of about $52,000,000 in the next bracket of $6,000 to $10,000. In short, about 70 per cent of the reduction will be held in the brackets of $10,000 or less, and less than five per cent would fall in the brackets more than $100,000.

"To show the effect of the proposed changes on the income of a typical salaried taxpayer, married and having two children, I call your attention to the following comparisons:

Income	Present tax	Proposed tax	Saving to taxpayer
$ 4,000	$ 28.00	$ 15.75	$ 12.25
$ 5,000	$ 68.00	$ 38.25	$ 29.75
$ 6,000	$128.00	$ 72.00	$ 56.00
$ 7,000	$186.00	$ 99.00	$ 87.00
$ 8,000	$276.00	$144.00	$132.00
$ 9,000	$366.00	$189.00	$177.00
$10,000	$456.00	$234.00	$222.00

"7. Repeal the tax on telegrams, telephones and leased wires.

"This is the last of the transportation taxes established during the war, is a source of inconvenience to every person using the telephone or telegraph, and should now be eliminated from the tax system.

Loss of $30,000,000.

"This would mean a loss in revenue of about $30,000,000 a year.

"8. Repeal the tax on admissions. "The greater part of this revenue is derived from the admissions charged by neighborhood moving picture theaters. The tax is, therefore, paid by the great bulk of the people, whose main source of recreation is attending the movies in the neighborhood of their homes.

"This would mean a loss in revenue of about $70,000,000.

"9. Miscellaneous nuisance taxes. "Your committee may wish to consider the elimination of various small miscellaneous taxes which have an inconsiderable bearing on the general revenue of the government, but which are a source of inconvenience to taxpayers and difficult to collect; and possibly there are some articles of jewelry which, according to our standard of living, cannot properly be denominated luxuries, such as, for instance, ordinary table silver, or watches, which you may wish to exempt from the general tax on jewelry. There is not enough margin of revenue available to permit the repeal of the special taxes which are proving productive, but the law could be revised to good advantage and some of the nuisance taxes repealed without material loss of revenue.

To Strengthen Act.

"10. In addition to the specific recommendations which directly affect government revenues, there should be amendments to strengthen the act and to eliminate methods heretofore used by taxpayers to avoid imposition of the tax. The exact amount of additional revenue to the government, which will be brought in by these amendments, cannot be estimated, but certainly the amendments will reach much income that heretofore has escaped taxation.

"11. Establish a board of tax appeals in the treasury, but independent of the bureau of internal revenue, to hear and determine cases involving the assessment of internal revenue taxes.

"This will give an independent administrative tribunal equipped to hear both side of the controversy, which will sit on appeal from the bureau of internal revenue and whose decision will be conclusive on both the bureau and the taxpayer on the question of assessment. The taxpayer, in the event that decision is against him, will have to pay the tax according to the assessment and have recourse to the courts, while the government, in case decision should be against it, will likewise have to have recourse to the courts in order to enforce collection of the tax.

"12. Changes should be made in the present law to simplify administration to make the law more easily understood, and permit a prompt determination of liability in a manner more satisfactory to the taxpayer."

Grain Raises Supply Boat Sunk in 1917

An extraordinary sequel to an incident of the war occurred rently in the Oran, Algeria, harbor, and before an explanation was broadcast caused much excitement along the waterfront.

A German submarine in 1916 laid mines at the port entrance. In time the steamer Hivos, laden with grain, struck one of these bombs and went down keel uppermost in 30 fathoms.

There she lay for seven years, but during this time the confined grain was generating gas. This finally lifted the steamer again to the surface where she righted and promptly blew up. Nobody was near and it was at night, so for a while the mystery was unsolved, but the answer was found in the quantities of wreckage and floating grain, highly fermented, discovered floating on the surface of the water.

More than 300,000,000 envelopes will be required to handle the United States government business this year.

NAVY ASSIGNS ARCTIC AIRMAN

Young Lieutenant to Join Amundsen's Expedition; Starts in March.

An American naval aviator will participate in an attempt next summer to traverse the Arctic regions by airplane, the navy department has announced. Lieut. Ralph E. Davison will pilot one of the three planes making up the convoy which will be commanded by Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer.

Plans do not contemplate a non-stop flight. The expedition will be transported on ships to Spitzbergen in May and an adequate base will be established there. When ice conditions permit, the flyers will be carried by ship to a point about 450 miles from the North Pole, from which the final "takeoff" will be made.

Specially Designed Planes.

Planes of special design will be used, equipped to permit landings on ice, snow or water. Each will carry radio sets for communication with the depot ship.

The desire of Captain Amundsen to have the American navy represented was declared at the department to be "an echo of the friendship which existed between him and Rear Admiral Peary," discoverer of the North Pole.

To Look for Maud.

It was suggested that the steamship Maud, which has been drifting in the icepack two years, may establish contact with the planes by sending out a party to intercept the line of flight.

Lieutenant Davison was selected as the naval representative from 30 volunteers. He served during the World war on battleships and destroyers of the Atlantic fleet.

While a student at the naval academy Lieutenant Davison was awarded a prize for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation. He also holds pilots and masters licenses for all classes of merchant vessels. He entered the training school for naval aviators in Pensacola, Fla., in 1919, and was subsequently detailed to torpedo plane development work in Hampton Roads, Va.

It is expected that he will leave this country early in March of the coming year to join the expedition while it is fitting out in Norway.

Raft Is Favored Over Lifeboat

Substitution of rafts for lifeboats on liners is now under consideration by the board of trade in London, a body that has the control of all regulations concerning the safety of lives at sea.

Advocates of the raft say it has many advantages over the lifeboat. More of them, it is urged, can be carried in less space and launching is much easier.

Smuggling Charged

Charges that 90 per cent of the relief packages sent to Russia duty free were in reality merchandise for selling purposes, were made by the Russian Red Cross in announcing the discontinuance of the clothing package service inaugurated as a relief measure a year ago. Russian shopkeepers took advantage of the service to smuggle in stocks for their stores, Red Cross officials alleged.

The avacado, now being extensively used as a salad fruit in this country, has been an important food for man and beast in Mexico and Central America since prehistoric times.

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Solid Gold Mouse Protects Cathedral

British officers and soldiers of the forces occupying Cologne never tire of visiting its majestic cathedral.

A life size mouse of solid gold under an inverted crystal bowl set upon a marble table in one of the chapels invariably causes much curiosity and inquiries as to the cause of the little golden rodent's presence are frequent.

It is told that some hundreds of years ago the cathedral was infested with mice which were responsible for much damage to the paintings sacerdotal costumes and other costly silk and cloth ornaments. All efforts to rid the cathedral of the plague had proved failures until some one suggested that the presence of a mouse of gold as a permanent fixture would prove effective in frightening the live ones away. The legend says that the remedy was successful.

New Dutch Monoplane Uses Wooden Wings

A new type of monoplane with wooden wings, the design of Fokker, a famous Dutch airplane designer, has just undergone a successful test in Amsterdam.

The machine has a huge single wing span of nearly a hundred feet and is several feet thick in the center. Although only driven by one engine, the airplane can carry 10 people at speeds approaching 100 miles per hour.

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They may talk about balanced rations, calories and all that, but most people enjoy eating the good things they see before them. What they want is the simple means of stopping gassiness, sour risings and such distresses if they come.

A host of people use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they give the stomach the alkaline effect, they stop the gas, they sweeten the stomach, they aid digestion in the stomach; they are balanced to do just these things, and you can rely upon this relief every time. Get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store and you will eat your pie and cheese, steak and onions, sausage and buckwheats, cream and coffee and defy old man dyspepsia.

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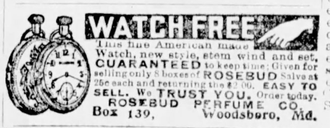
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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

GRANGE IS GOOD— Cross-Roads for Farm Folks

... is a community blessing. ... harbor for farm folks. ... old are those who keep ... and clod and God.

... is where families meet ... and learn to be good ... it is the forum where ... is talked over.

... supports school and ... win cornerstones of ... and living. It is on ... of every moral ques-

... ago the Grange acorn ... it has grown an oak. ... now. It takes hold ... corners of a community ...

... takes off its hat when ... sing by. It stands up ..." and "Star Spangled ... sung or played.

... believes in one coun- ... one language and one ... cures folks by what they ... and not by birth or bank ... damns the public official ... enforce the law and ... clean.

... helps to make com- ... place to grow chil- ... family circles are ... as they used to be. ... scattered. Neither child ... knows where the other ... supper time and bedtime. ... and bad company pull ... man being down. The ... best policeman to ... these evils.

... votes on election day. ... duty and does it. It de- ... received for taxes paid. ... public dollar to buy as ... private dollar. It wants ... more law enforcement. ... ught is worth $1,000,000 ... to Dempsey-Firpo bout ... $100, then the Grange is ... many times $1.80 a year. Let ... contagious. See that its soul ... marching on.

WE HEARD BRYAN— Is Bible True

... years we have known W. J. Bryan. We met him first in 1896, ... was 36 and reaching for the ... House.

We have spoken to the same au- ... with him and introduced him to ... He has won a high ... the hearts of Christian peo- ...

In October we sat and listened for ... hours to him discuss the topic, ... Bible True." He spoke in a ... church which was ... to capacity.

... time he won applause ... mighty sledgehammer blows ... defense of the Book of Books. He ... the college professor who ... the Christian anchor away ... the young man and woman ... to the university.

He said that we were giving all ... attention to mind worship and ... neglecting training of the ... He referred to the warden of ... penitentiary who said that he ... enough professors on the inside ... start a whole college. Their minds ... bright but their hearts were ... wrong.

Mr. Bryan said that he would ... have a son who had never ... and than to have him a grad- ... but wearing stripes on the in- ... of a prison.

Mr. Bryan spanked the preachers ... are afraid to stand up for the ... Bible. He said that if all the books ... printed or written in the world ... piled up in one pile and the ... laid near the pile, and he was ... to take his choice, he said he ... take the One Book in prefer- ... to all the other books of the ... world.

MONEY MAKING COWS— Win in Wisconsin

Keep the dairy cow and she will ... you. Do it now. The farmer ... get his head in the game and ... milk. Milk is a blessing in ... ways. It is a food in any dish ... drink in which it is used.

... newspapers complain about ... being too many Socialists in ... Wisconsin. But Wisconsin cows have ... prosperity for their owners. It ... to be that beer made Wisconsin ... but today the dairy cow is ... the whole state famous.

... is a report which ought to ... every farmer who wants to ... and study the business end of ... farm. This report shows that ... dairy cow is a blessing. Here ...

The total farm income in Wis- ... last year was $304,000,000, ... among 189,300 farms, ac- ... to the department of mar- ... The average gross income per ... was $1,608. In 1919-1920 the ... sales were $2,375 per farm. In ... the average sales were $933. ... increase in farm income in ... is due largely to the de- ... of the dairy industry. ... is too far north to ma- ... so does not produce much ... for the market. The most ... income is from live stock ... rather than from the sale ... The number of dairy cows ... from 1,500,000 to ... in 1920. The income per ... from $44 in 1910 to ... 1920. Dairy products alone ... 53 per cent of the total ... during the past four

LONG, HAPPY LIFE— One Hundred Years

... did you do it? How did ... 100 milestones of life and ... your one hundredth birthday ... and hearty, with good humor ... Tell us the rule and ...

... what the chairman of a ... party asked a man who was ... his age at the century ...

... boy knew what to say. He ... kept a record of his conduct. ... reply was:

"I was born on the right day in the right year. I was in good health when I first met my parents. I was born without bad habits, ring-bones or splints.

I seldom overeat and never ... I never courted more than ... at a time and never had ... than one wife on my hands the ... day.

I let liquor alone and never ... up or chewed up money ... tobacco.

I go to bed early and get up ... I think the sunrise is more ... than the sunset. I may ... missed a lot of fun, but I am ... Regular habits have kept ... cylinders hitting.

"I was lucky enough ... escape ...

FORD FIGHTS FIRE— Protects Mount Vernon

Henry Ford is just a plain, ordinary man who sees the common sense side of things. He likes to give a helping hand to a good cause or give relief where it is needed.

Henry recently visited Mount Vernon, the old home of George Washington, on the Potomac river, a few miles below the city of Washington.

While inspecting the buildings and grounds, Henry failed to find any protection against fire, except a few old buckets and some barrels of water sitting around.

He made inquiry and found that this was all the protection the famous old home had ever had. He was surprised that the greatest shrine and most historic spot in America should be left without full protection against fire flames.

In a few days there arrived a modern chemical fire-fighting engine and other equipment to fight fire, with the compliments of Henry Ford.

This was a fine thing to do, but the joke would be on Ford if a fire started and destroyed the home of the Father of Our Country after the engine had arrived.

Henry Ford likes some of the good things of the old-time days. He has spent some money gathering a full set of McGuffey's school readers, the kind he used and read in his school days some 40 years ago.

KING WENT DEAD— Cut Him Up Too Soon

Many tales could be told about kings and queens, chateaux and castles of the Old World. These so-called royal aristocrats are made of the same kind of clay as the rest of us are made.

The Old World royal families have so intermarried that it is small wonder that many are not born right. There are a lot of skeletons in royal closets.

Many of the reigning families are loaded down with superstition and ghosts and haunted rooms and unlucky days. There is so much of this rot and stuff that there really isn't much fun in being a king or queen, prince or princess.

The heart of the toiler has throbs that stir not the bosom of kings. The farmer and his wife have a thousand times more freedom and real happiness than any king or queen, emperor or kaiser who ever sat upon a throne.

Some kings have had luck. Some have been hanged, shot and decapitated. Many an old-time duffer king or lord has been given poison by his son or relative to get him out of the way so that the son or someone could have his job. A farmer is seldom murdered to let someone have his job.

Some kings get cut up before they are really dead. Here is a story told in one of the latest books published in England. It is about an old king of Portugal—Luiz.

He was thought to be dead. The doctors started to hold a post-mortem on the old boy. The first big cut they made the king yelled. He said: "Oh, what terrible pain." He proved that he was not dead.

The doctors were in for it. The cut they had made was so deep it was sure to cause death. They put the old boy out of the way with chloroform. A king has a hard row to hoe.

It is a great privilege to be a farmer after all.

THE BALL GAMES— Have the Right-of-Way

Baseball, football, evening balls and highballs are in their glory season when October-November days come.

The college boy and girl must have their playday. The college spirit must be aroused. It is the thing that creates loyalty that lasts through a lifetime.

It is great to be young. We like to see the bounding joy and enthusiasm of youth headed in the right direction. We have the notion that there should be reasonable limits to both work and play.

It costs father and mother mints of money to send the son or the daughter through school or college. We know the old folks do not fall into line with excess of any kind.

We regret to hear that play sometimes overshadows the real tasks that fit folks for life work. We have no use for the college or university that tolerates intemperance or immorality in any form. As this disease grows the task of the church and home school grows harder for teacher and preacher.

Let's stop, look and listen before we enter into dangerous pastures. Do it now.

AGSTONE IN KEYSTONE— Another Train Load

A news item states that a train of 50 carloads of agricultural limestone has been shipped to one point in Pennsylvania.

This beats Ohio, in which state some time ago, a special train of 35 carloads of agstone, or soil sugar, was shipped to a point near Cincinnati.

Farmers are just learning the value of this soil sweetener. The county agent and extension workers are carrying the message to farmers.

Successful farming must mean a regular clover crop. Agstone insures clover.

DO YOU HELP IT— Sunday School Conventions

No doubt the township and county Sunday school convention comes into your community. We hope it does.

Would you want to banish these conventions? Are you doing your part to help make these meetings a success?

Do you know that this work helps to make your town and township safe for your boys and girls to grow to manhood and womanhood?

These convention programs give a chance for boys and girls to take part. Every kind of meeting that does this is well worth while.

Have you been in the habit of staying away from these meetings? Do you think they belong to someone else and not to you? Where and why did you get such a notion?

Do you stay away from habit or because they might cost you a few cents? Are you a shirker in any duty that you owe to your neighbors or community? If so, are you willing to publicly confess this fault?

If you go to these Sunday school affairs do you have the generosity to give a word of praise to all who take part in the program? If you have never tried this method of making yourself happy, it is high time that you were doing so.

Go. Be a booster. Give applause. First thing you know you will be fit to be a leader. First thing you know you will be a real blessing to your community. We are not sure that you are now, if you deliberately shirk any community duty.

This is plain talk. If it hits you, then it is time for you to subscribe for the Blade the rest of your natural life. If it misses you tell your neighbor that there is just one great family weekly newspaper in the good old U. S. A., and that is the Blade. Do it now.

FACTORY MAN TALKS— Left Farm for Shop

J. F. B., Zanesville, Ohio, writes that he spent 18 years on the farm, but is now working in the factory, after living in Ohio, Kansas, Illinois and Oklahoma on the farm.

He believes in co-operative marketing and that farmers should own warehouses and elevators. Reliable and qualified men are needed to run them. The farmer must know what is going on in all the world in the farming game.

Government aid should help in extreme cases through the farm loan bank, but as a rule the more dependence you put in government, the less you will have in yourself.

Somebody must be taxed to pay costs of government and the farmer always has been and always will be. If the government gives guarantee of six per cent profit to railroads why not to the farmer?

Reduced production will help the farmer. Surplus crops ruin price of crops for the farmer and producer. The farmer should come back to his old-time common sense and help work out his own salvation.

Good thing Ohio farmers are going to feed a lot of wheat to hogs this fall. The western farmers ought to feed wheat to live stock also, and help to raise wheat prices. Lack of storage hits farmers.

Farmers ought to get in touch with former Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Meredith. He has no use for radicals who are a great hindrance. I am a Republican; but I do not want radicals in control of government.

The above is the substance of J. F. B.'s views as told in his letter. He is not far off the track.

STOP A BRICK ROAD— Cost Is Too Much

J. A. S., New Vienna, Ohio, writes to Rural Welfare that certain special interest are trying to force farmers to pay for a high cost brick road in his community.

He asks Rural Welfare editor how to stop this extravagance. He says there is good native material near at hand and a good road can be built to fit the community needs at one-third the cost of the brick road.

If J. R. S.'s county commissioners and surveyor are on the side of the people and not helping the brick crowd to sell brick, there will be no brick road built. Start at home to eliminate evil.

RADIO BROADCASTER— Talk to Silent Audience

Rural Welfare editor has accepted an invitation to deliver a 20-minute talk at the radio broadcasting station of the National Stockman and Farmer at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 22.

This station has a reach of 2,000 miles in all directions. We recall the first time we tried to make a speech to an audience we could not see seated directly before us. We were so badly scared we did not say a word. The crowd laughed. We sat down well done and stunned.

We do not know whether we will get scared when we try to talk to an audience that is invisible. The "buck fever" is likely to hit a public speaker any time. We hope to live through the task and to finish the job.

THE WASHINGTON ELM— The Mighty Has Fallen

The elm tree has won a place in American history. The Washington elm at Cambridge and Boston has long been a historic landmark for rugged New England folk and the tourist.

The Logan elm, south of Columbus, Ohio, has its place in Indian lore and history. Under it the famous Mingo Indian chief Logan, is said to have spoken his piece of eloquence that still lives and will live.

We have before us the news report that the Washington elm has fallen to the ground. This proud and famous tree is no more. Its great iron fence could keep away those who would have plucked pieces of it for the relic shelf, but the iron barrier could not fight the creeping paralysis of age and flowing years.

Rural Welfare editor has several times visited this old elm and taken off our hat as we stood under it. On this spot, 149 years ago, George Washington took command of the American patriotic army and promised to do his best to win the struggle for freedom from a mad-house king.

Washington won. He made no charge for his services. Under the spreading branches of the elm tree the Father of Our Country took his oath of office as commander-in-chief of all our armies. If he had lost, the king of England would have hung or shot the rebel Washington.

Shoots from this old tree have been planted and as mankind come and go these children and grandchildren of the Washington elm will grow and be famous trees as the monarch that has just fallen to earth.

We wonder whether there is a sermon and a lesson in the fine old tree as it dies. It ought to have lived longer. The city grew around it. The smoke and soot of chimney and locomotive. The escaping gas and fumes of autos and motor trucks. A new and strange life around it. The changed ways of living. The city instead of the forest wrought decline and decay to this famous stick of timber.

Is this also the silent, creeping fate of mankind as well as that of trees? Will we, too, wither and waste away from that old-time rugged life that was enjoyed by our forefathers in a wild, new, free country?

Good-by, old elm. You served us well. You gave inspiration to our Washington. We started our fight for freedom under your shade and we won in the sunlight of Valley Forge, down in old Virgina. We will not soon forget thee.

RAW COTTON REFINED— What the Swiss Do

We read that the United States will sell cotton in its raw form to Switzerland. There it is refined and a pound of cotton worth 20 cents becomes lace worth $100.

She buys a handful of raw steel, a little copper and zinc and a nugget of gold, bean size. This is put together by her watchmakers, and it comes out as finished product in the form of a chronometer that will sell for several hundred dollars.

Switzerland turns steel into watch springs or other delicate machinery. In this way, and by mixing brains into the game, the Swiss workman turns raw material into things worth more than their weight in gold.

When will farmers learn the business of diversified farming? When will they make products worth more money than they now get for what they got to sell? If grass can be turned into dairy products, then the farmer will get more for his pasture than if he cuts grass and puts it into his haymow.

Get on the right train in the farming business. Too many are riding on the wrong wagon.

THE FARM SCALES— Make Them Handy

The farm with live stock, both feeding and breeding, can well afford to be equipped with platform scales.

If you have scales, build at a convenient place. Use your head. Make them handy to use. Easy to roll barrels or boxes on.

The big wagon scales often come handy on the farm. But a good-sized platform scale is worth money to the farmer who wants to know facts.

CIVIL SERVICE JOBS— Farmers Grab for Them

Many newspapers announce time and place for holding civil service examinations to find out who is fit to hold a payroll job in government service.

Farmers who have made no money, or lost money, often get the notion in their heads that they ought to have one of these jobs. We never encourage them in this direction.

Two farmers, brothers, who live in our boyhood neighborhood are having public sales and are leaving the farm to get some kind of a job that will pay some cash and shorter hours of work.

Many who take these examinations are looking for a lot of hard technical questions. They are surprised when they find simple tests of their knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling.

BLADE PAGE FOUR— Is Worth Reading

No Blade reader should fail to read, and read well, Page Four, the editorial page.

Few papers published crowd more common sense on one page than our readers will get weekly on Page Four.

The whole page is good. It has variety. Salt and pepper. Pie and cake. Fact and fun. It fits the home and everybody of sound mind.

Here you find the calm judgment of the editor of this paper recorded. His editorials have weight. They are often copied by other papers. By reading the Weekly Blade you get the best first hand.

Urge your neighbor to read the Blade. When you buy, ask the seller whether he advertises in the Blade. Do it now.

MORE BANK FAILURES— Big Crop of Grief

Yes, when a bank busts there is grief and gloom in a whole community. Depositors lose their savings.

In recent weeks we have known of three banks that failed. In each instance there was a thief on the inside of the bank.

Bank examiners had been inspecting these banks regularly. They were either ignorant or otherwise unfit for their job. In each case the bank directors had let the bank be a one-man bank.

They took the word of one man that everything was all right. The bank director who is sworn to do his duty ought to be held just as guilty as the other thief.

The depositors expect the bank directors to do their full duty and protect everybody who has money in the bank. After a bank is busted then everybody knows that the directors should have done their duty.

THE BIG BEAN BOOM— Needs a Lot More Room

The soy bean is booming. Hay and beans. Twin crop. Good feed. Good soil builder. Folks just finding out the good there is wrapped up in the big bean crop.

The Department of Farm Crops, at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, has issued a bulletin under the title of "Crop Talk," August, 1923, No. 1.

This is a bean booster bulletin. It can be had for the asking. Our readers should send a postal card at once and ask for it. This bulletin gives information and suggestions that will make any farmer think it over.

Do it now. Those who play with soy beans get a good crop of hay, grain and good humor. Get soy beans and wear a smile. We intend to keep on talking beans.

Motorings and Musings in Bible Lands

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 18, Is "Our Lord Jesus a Missionary."—Matt. 9:35-38; Mark 1:29-39; Luke 8:1-3; 10:1; John 3:16, 17.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

THAT there can be any relation between the automobile and the study of the life of Christ is not at first glance apparent; yet it is really an epochal fact that today, thanks to the universality of American motor cars, the traveler who seeks to know the lands of the Lord may do so easily and quickly. Within this present year I have traversed all the ground covered by the journeyings of Jesus in His earthly ministry; and done it with an unbelievably small expenditure of time and effort. Being a pilgrim in this decade is different from the peregrinations of the psalmers.

One great truth, peculiarly pertinent to the present lesson has come to me during these recent experiences. I think I have to thank the automobile for it; as I have gone in a Detroit car through the narrow streets of Bethlehem, the Birthplace; over the hills of Nazareth, the Boyhood Home; to and fro about Galilee and Judea, the Lands of the Earthly Ministry; across the Jordan into the Wilderness of Decapolis; up and down Phoenicia, the "Uttermost Parts" attained by Jesus; about the Egypt that was His Refuge in infancy; and the City of Jerusalem that He loved until it slew Him—and afterward. Since the advent of the automobile into the Holy Land it is possible to cover in a single day the extreme geographical limits, north and south, or east and west, of the ministry of the Master. Even the swiftly moving cruise tourists may now get a comprehensive view of the land that was made holy by the feet of Jesus.

A Motorist's Message.

Because I have in former days traveled the scenes of Scripture by the more leisurely methods of horse and araba, and, in places, by camel, I can perceive the unquestioned advantage of the quick, comprehensive view of a wide stretch of historic territory which the automobile gives. Musing as a motorist, I had the first time fixed upon my consciousness the significant fact of the smallness of the physical area of the life of our Lord.

This is an arresting thought. All the missionary work done by Christ was within geographical limits as restricted as those of the state of New Jersey. The entire region in which He spent His life and fulfilled His ministry is only a moderate day's driving for a small car. There are few owners of automobiles today who have not traveled more widely than Jesus ever did. Most of us have seen a greater diversity of landscape and a larger number of people, and a vaster variety of life than ever came within the scope of the eyes of His flesh. It was a small world in which the largest Life was lived and the widest work was done.

Over-Rating Travel's Benefits.

Every traveler will testify to the pleasure with which acquaintances greet any story of his experiences in foreign lands. The desire to travel is one of the deepest and most general desires of mankind. Travel is prescribed as the short route to culture and wisdom and power and contentment.

As one who has fared farther over this earth's surface than most, I must confess that nevertheless, the advantages of travel are overrated. The greatest men and women have been untraveled. Jesus would today be rated as a provincial. His sphere was a small one. Yet within the narrow limits of the Holy Land He found room to live the Perfect Life, to do a Perfect Work, and to express all of Piety that the Infinite and Omnipotent Jehovah could crowd into the person of His Son.

If there is one message that shines out above all others in this Sunday school lesson, it is that anywhere is as adequate a field for the expression of personality and ministry as everywhere. Within the confines of old Canaan Christ served and saved the world. All of the restless and aspiring spirits whose questing eagerness is beating against the bars of restraining circumstances, need but to take a clear look at the littleness of the Saviour's world to be challenged into service right where they are. The smallest sphere is large enough for the development of personal holiness and for the manifestation of all the qualities of the Christian life, and for far-reaching helpfulness to our fellow men. The Christian who is ineffective in Philadelphia would not amount to any more in Peking. The disciple who does not count in Canada cannot count in China. It is not how far one's feet travel that really matters, but how deep one's spirit is rooted and how high it reaches.

The Sick Boy in the Ruins.

One day I was ranging over the ruins of Ahab's and Omri's and Herod's palaces, in the old city of Samaria, having climbed the hill in an automobile—and while I was making my way across busy threshing floors that were once royal abodes, my mind teeming with thoughts started by this vivid experience, I was halted by an Arab resident of the miserable village that has become the successor of once glorious Samaria. The man's son was sick, and he hoped that I, the American, was a physician and could heal him.

That was just the sort of experience that Jesus was continually having as He moved about; perhaps in this very place the same call had come to Him that came to me. Only He could answer it and I could not. All I could give was some friendly advice. Yet answering such calls as this constituted the earthly ministry of Jesus. The incident brought vividly to mind the tremendous truth that helping people was the work of the Master when He dwelt in this land. His missionary activities were largely comprised in sheer neighborly service.

Afoot, or on a humble donkey He covered His mission field; He did not have to cross continents or seas. Most continents and seas were unknown to Him. As we read the references that are assigned as the lesson text, we see that it was in the towns and villages of His own little country that Jesus did all His work. Two big cities, Capernaum and Jerusalem were His high, hard places.

A Big Enough Job for God.

The glow comes to the heart of the devout reader of these Gospel narratives of our Lord as a mission of love. Most that He did is possible to every friend of His. Moreover, I think that same method, is to come healing for our present ills. Jesus was a home missionary; and so, paradoxically, began the foreign missionary enterprise; for however local the work of Gospeling may be, it cannot stop at any barriers. The same master motive is the driving force that covers the world with the same ministry.

That ministry in the small land Jesus called home was a big enough job for God. It taxed the very capacity of Christ; He had to flee occasionally to the mountain to renew His spiritual energies by prayer and meditation. Whoever talks about his field as "small" affronts the Christ of Galilee. Right where we are and wherever we may go, is an abundant mission field, calling for the exercise of all the qualities of grit and grace.

What is more, Jesus found it necessary to organize His crowd for this work. He had the help of His close cabinet of twelve, of a group of loyal women—forerunners of the consecrated women who are today the backbone of the modern missionary movement—and of the larger discipleship of the seventy. No merely casual or haphazard expression of His personality was the ministry of Christ.

The Name and the Thing.

For purposes of this lesson, the work of our Lord is labelled as missions. It might just as well be called "social service," or "good citizenship," or "neighborliness." The name matters nothing; the thing itself is what counts. Our tags have hurt, as well as helped; there is no warrant in Scripture for subdividing Christian devotion and activity into "home missions," "foreign missions," "philanthropy" and what not. It is all one. Jesus was exactly the same in motive and in expression, when He was exorcising the demons as when He was healing the sick and preaching the kingdom and bearing witness to the Father's will. No department of His life was professionalized.

Somebody has grouped this basic truth into a series of answers to the question, "What is Christianity?"

"In the home, it is kindness;
"In business, it is honesty;
"In society, it is courtesy;
"In work, it is fairness;
"Toward the unfortunate, it is pity;
"Toward the weak, it is help;
"Toward the wicked, it is resistance;
"Toward the strong, it is trust;
"Toward the penitent, it is forgiveness;
"Toward the fortunate, it is congratulation;
"And toward God, it is reverence and love."

In His circumscribed world, which today a traveler may cover in a brief automobile tour, Jesus fulfilled all these definitions of Christianity, and more, far more. For He proclaimed a universal Gospel, the Good News that is today the Evangel of every Christian, the one supreme message for mankind "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

5-Year Industrial Truce Is Proposed

An industrial truce for five years is proposed by Tom Sykes of London, secretary of the brotherhood movement, in order to start a new way of life in industry.

Something corresponding to the functions of the League of Nations internally is needed in industry, he thinks, to focus and practically direct the latent good will in society.

"It could," suggests Sykes, "co-ordinate and extend the numerous local attempts at co-partnership profit-sharing, and the operations of workers' councils. It would afford a court of appeals for local industrial strife and a useful means of removing misunderstandings."

Waiters Lose Tips in Gloomy Weather

Waiters and waitresses want a change in the English climate. They want more sunshine and less rain.

Fred Bramley, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, explains that English waiters and waitresses have to live off their tips and that tips are much smaller on rainy days than on sunny days.

AIR FLEET TO CIRCLE GLOBE

Says Craft Are Capable of Making 2,000 Miles Without Refueling.

Plans of the United States war department to send an airplane fleet of five new type ships around the world next spring were announced last week by Major General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, in an address before the Akron chapter of the National Aeronautic association.

Major General Patrick was the principal speaker at a meeting of the chapter called to celebrate the bringing here in the near future of the Zeppelin industry.

The new planes have just been purchased, Major General Patrick said. They are capable of making non-stop flights of 2,000 miles without refueling, while the longest over water "hop" will not be more than 1,000 miles.

He also announced plans for the formation of militia and reserve officers' air units.

"I have recommended to the war department that the Stars and Stripes be carried around the earth this spring because we have just purchased a new type of plane capable of making the trip," the general said.

The five planes are to start from the Eastern coast and traverse the country to the Pacific slope. Then they will fly north to Alaska, cross the Bering straits to the coast of Asia, fly from island to island to India, thence to Persia, Scandinavia Greenland and then south to their starting point.

The regular army air department will afford reservists every facility for acquiring a knowledge of aeronautics so that this country may be prepared to man an air fleet on short notice in case of war, Major General Patrick said.

W. B. Stout, a Detroit airplane manufacturer, speaking of the commercial side of flying, said his company is building ships for its own use capable of carrying one-ton loads of merchandise and traveling 110 miles an hour on the power of one Liberty motor.

LISTS 8 RULES ON PEACE PRIZE

Award Commission Sets Down Conditions for Contestants.

The conditions for the contest for the $25,000 prize to be awarded by the World Federation of Education associations for the plan considered most likely to bring to the world the greatest security from war have been announced by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the federation. Dr. Thomas is commissioner of education for Maine. The gift of $25,000 to the federation for the purpose of making this award was announced recently, the name of the donor being withheld. The rules for the contest are:

1. All manuscript must be in typewritten form with sufficient margin for the notes of examiners.

2. The commission on award reserves the right to reject such manuscripts as they may desire.

3. The plan should contain a clear, concise set-up of not to exceed 2,500 words, with not more than an equal number of words in argument or clarifying statements.

4. Manuscripts will not be returned and the federation reserves the right to retain for such use as it may see fit all plans submitted.

5. Only one plan may be submitted by one person or organization, and no person, who is a member of an organization which submits a plan, shall be allowed to participate further in the contest.

6. In order to secure impartial decision the manuscript should be unmarked, but should be accompanied by a plain, sealed envelope unmarked in which shall be given the author's name and address. Any identifying marks will render the manuscript ineligible to compete.

7. Plans must be submitted on or before April 1, 1924.

8. The award will be given $12,500 when the plan is accepted and $12,500 when the plan is inaugurated.

Removing Her Tonsils Did Not Help

PE-RU-NA

Began Doing Its Good Work at Once

No-Ake Also Works Like Magic

MISS MYRTLE CHRISTIANSON,
R. 1, Box 46, Mentor, Minn.

The following letter from Miss Christianson tells a story of long time suffering and relief found finally in a bottle of Pe-ru-na. She writes: "Pe-ru-na is a good medicine. I suffered a long time with very sore throat, tongue and extreme hoarseness. My wrists and ankles would pain and pains through the body. I was frequently forced to bed. Removing my tonsils did not help. My condition continued to grow worse until I decided to try Pe-ru-na. It began doing its good work at once. The soreness of my throat and tongue has gone and I have had no more of my old attacks.

I wish at the same time to direct the attention of suffering women to the relief which may be found in No-Ake for those who experience painful menstruation. No-Ake tablets are fine. Until I found them I was so sick each month I could hardly stand it. My clothes hurt me and the least effort was painful. No-Ake works like magic.

I gladly endorse Pe-ru-na and No-Ake as fine remedies."

Anyone afflicted with a catarrhal disease, which describes the majority of human ills, may save time and needless suffering by using Pe-ru-na first.

Why experiment? Pe-ru-na has the prestige of half a century behind it.

Send four cents in postage to the Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio, for booklet on catarrh.

Tablets or Liquid — Sold Everywhere

Your Glands Wear Out

The True Way to Keep or Regain the Active Vigor of Your Younger Days. Both Physical and Mental Powers Depend Upon the Glands.

SEND THE COUPON FOR FREE TREATMENT.

Genuine Gland Substance is fed to the glands—both men and women—by the Lewis Combined Treatment. Not only fed in Tablets, but also in the form of Suppositories that are directly Absorbed into the system.

You will surely throw away your "medicines," and "alcoholic" tonics, once you try this greatest of all health builders.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments. All you are asked to do is to Test this new Method in your home and at our expense. Surely you will not permit any doubt or prejudice to stand in your way when such a liberal offer as this is made to you.

The Lewis Method will positively Rebuild and Replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

The instructions and suggestions that accompany the Demonstration Treatment will tell you about the Lewis Treatment in much greater detail than is possible in a general announcement.

You will notice in the coupon that we ask whether the treatment is intended for male or female.

This is necessary because the two treatments are absolutely different as to formulas. The female treatment contains an ovarian extract and is particularly recommended for the ailments to which women are most commonly subject. Any Physician will testify as to the wonderful value of ovarian substance for women's troubles and will also understand that this substance would be of no benefit if administered in a treatment for men. We mention this one point of difference to emphasize the fact that the Lewis Treatment for Women is especially prepared for that sex.

Send for your Demonstration Treatment now. Don't wait until it is too late and all the free treatments are gone. If you will follow your impulse and fill out the coupon and mail it before you let this paper get out of your hands you will be sure to receive your treatment within a few days. Then you will see and know, and will be in the happy position of being able to judge for yourself.

All our correspondence and all packages sent by us come to you in plain, sealed containers.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Lewis Laboratories,
108 No Dearborn St.
Dept. 415-A, Chicago, Ill.

Please send to me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments for the Replacement by Renewal of Worn or Wasted Glands.

My age is.....

This, to be sent me in plain wrapper and entirely without cost or obligation on my part. I wish the treatment for

..... Male
..... Female

(Mark a cross before the one you wish).

(I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing).

Name .....

Address .....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923

Ho, hum! If we have to save the world we can do it.

Annie Oakley says every woman should learn how to shoot. For a target, rig up a dummy about husband's size.

Free speech is one of the great privileges that is over done.

Lima Beane says the foundations of a country are not laid in the homes that make a scandal of matrimony.

There are more go-getters than come-givers.

Why not co-operation among farmers? Nearly all other business enterprises have methods of controlling prices.

It would be a frightful situation if everybody were to adopt the method of not paying until Germany pays.

When a reform movement makes no enemies—that will be the millennium.

America is fast becoming a land of home owners. That is the emphatic answer to communism.

Though the woods are full of potential Presidential candidates Mr. Coolidge seems to have all the issues under his hat.

Americans have two reasons for hallelujahing — one that they're living and the other that they're living in the United States.

Follow the crowd and you run the risk of being run over when it backtracks.

Immigration spoiled this country for the Indians, but that is not a logical reason for letting immigration spoil this country for Americans.

People who compare Henry Ford with Lincoln must be thinking of Barnum.

Lloyd George and the old Liberty Bell have had their pictures taken together. Only one of them is cracked.

Our system of government has lived a good while. In the meantime many crazy isms have dropped by the wayside.

We wish the government could make a $20 gold certificate stick like a postage stamp.

The school of experience graduates its pupils with a dull thud.

A Los Angeles man beat his wife on their wedding day. But of course that is no reflection on the quality of Los Angeles weather.

During a campaign the politician's jaw works and his conscience becomes shelf-worn.

Senator LaFollette went to Europe to pick out a country to save. People who thought he would select Russia were fooled. It's Germany.

If Uncle Sam ever cancels debts the countries that are making an effort to pay should have first consideration.

The wisest man is the one who knows when to quit kidding himself.

Arouse curiosity and you have a good advertisement. The public is interested in what it doesn't know.

Women are a little slow in taking the street paving and sewer jobs away from the men.

Little Belgium is paying interest on her debt to the United States. Little Belgium, if memory is not at fault, is another country that was "beaten up" by Germany.

Fatty Arbuckle seems to be coming back. His wife has sued him for divorce.

"There is no American flag," says the New York World, 'aking the stand that it is the flag of the United States. To avoid any technical controversy, let's call it The Flag. That puts it up where it belongs.

Among other things France will never forgive Germany for having babies.

Folks have their preferences in all things. Some like to break one of the Ten Commandments and some another.

Jimmy Cox says we will have to kiss goodbye to the eleven billions Europe owes us. If it comes to that the people will not be as cheerful about it as when they kissed Jimmy goodbye.

America is a land of opportunity in which the majority of the people rarely, if ever, make fools of themselves.

Naturally it doesn't help Germany to reflect that she brought it on herself.

Would it be possible for the male animal called man to have the ailment known as housemaid's knee?

One thing the matter with the world is that too many folks think it can be saved by passing a resolution.

Perhaps the Bible is the best seller because nobody borrows it.

People are pretty tolerant as a rule, but an old lady powdered until she resembled a frosty morning dissipates reverence for age.

If the fellow seems queer his friends pass it off by saying he is a Socialist.

Once upon a time a hen laid the egg that is now exploited as absolutely fresh.

President Coolidge doesn't caricature easily.

Mistaking varnish for home brew, the man drank it and died. And so he didn't die a drunker's death.

Government Price-Fixing

Probably by the time that congress opens the agitation for governmental price-fixing for farm products will have died to a whisper. American agriculture is fast getting upon its feet. It is giving indication of its traditional desire to run its own affairs.

Yet for several months it seemed as if nothing would satisfy those who spoke for the farmers except a system by which farm prices were established at Washington or a system by which the difference between low selling prices and prices considered proper were made up by congressional appropriations. Railroad freight rates were pointed to as an instance of government price-marking. It was argued that if the federal authorities took care that the railroads did not starve to death they should be all the more interested in preventing the more important industry of agriculture from collapsing into bankruptcy.

The fact was ignored that in fixing freight rates the government was engaged in holding them down rather in keeping them up and that the American farmers would never accept any such principle or policy as affecting their wares.

The war finance corporation report to the President specifically advises against grain price-fixing save as that can be done by the farmers themselves in co-operative marketing. The advice is sound. The system would add elaborate labors to a government already becoming awkwardly complicated and paternal. It would fasten a new and highly costly bureau to the bureaucratic machinery which is one of the great burdens of the American people. It would, in the end, so react upon the farmers that they would be making up the deficit brought about by endeavors to profit them.

An individual farmer, for example, would receive payment for grain sold beneath the standard price arrived at by government investigators. That money would have to be made up by taxes levied upon the whole country. As the taxes of manufacturers and merchants were increased they would increase the prices of the materials they made or dealt in. The farmer's necessities would cost him more and so he would find himself putting a government grant in his pocket that would immediately have to be paid to those from whom he made purchases.

The history of price-fixing by government is one of failure and disappointment. Yet it is a policy that catches the fancy of people at some time in nearly every generation. It ranks with those questions that never get settled and cleared off the books.

Before the Indian

How long has man roamed about upon the American continent.

The question has been under discussion for generations. Yet it seemed, a few years ago, to be settled. All the remains of man that had been dug out of supposedly ancient deposits from Kansas to Argentina had proved upon thorough examination to correspond to the skeletal characteristics of Indians. Nor were the deposits proved to be old.

Gradually, it has come to be pretty completely accepted that the Indians, plainly of Mongolian stock, crossed the straits of Bering into Alaska and from there wandered to the Eastern seaboard, into the West Indies, down the mountain slopes of the Rockies to Panama and thence along the Andes until the furthermost tip of South America was settled upon. It was one of the two or three greatest migrations of the human race.

The time when this movement took place was after the last of the glacial periods. The wanderers found the same trees and flowers, the same mammals and birds and lesser animals, that were observed by the first white explorers. The mammoth had disappeared before they came. The musk-ox was probably then narrowing its range to the Arctic regions. There were none of those great beasts, such as the elephant, the rhinoceros and the tiger, that, ages before, had challenged man's domain in Europe. As time counts in the universe, the Indians had been here only a little before Columbus anchored his ships off San Salvador.

The finding of remains at Santa Barbara that, upon first examination, appear to antedate the Indians by tens of thousands of years will reopen the question which virtually had ceased to produce argumentation. Doubtless we shall hear anthropologists insisting that the Santa Barbara man was merely an Indian of freakish or diseased devolpment. And others will insist it is not so. Geologists will study and study over and over again the formation in which the bones were found, and they may not agree among themselves. Doubt has entered into a subject which had acquired its dogma. It will be almost as much a wrench for some scientific folk to rearrange their ideas and beliefs as it is for most of us to change the politics into which we were born.

The Whole World Punished

The ruin of Germany is not simply the punishment of the Germans. It is the punishment of countries which, in no wise, deserves punishment. It may mean, before it is finished, the ruin of nations that have no more blood-guilt upon their souls than have little children.

Every day that forces of disintegration are brought to bear upon Germany the national debts in Europe pile higher. It is a vain thing to believe that these debts will some day be paid by Germany and it is an insane idea that, by wrecking a nation, that nation's capacity to pay indemnities is increased. As each day goes by and the industry in the Ruhr is paralyzed the idleness and misery of the district react upon the industry of Britain and Switzerland and the United States and the Scandinavian countries. Men by the thousands walk upon the streets of English cities, lacking work because their home industries are depressed through the industrial depression in Germany.

Throughout central Europe are children dying of hunger who, if Germany were but permitted to work, would be fed. Soon a new call will come to us to feed the starving, and Uncle Sam will buy meat and bread and charge the costs to the American taxpayers.

Eighteen European countries owe debts to the United States government, and these debts are borne by the American people. The total loans to the allies in the war amounted to $11,328,866,747, and there are further loans to other states exceeding $300,000,000. The pnpaid interest alone is $1,500,000,000. France argues that her share of these loans cannot be paid until she is paid by Germany. But there are other barriers to payment—the huge military establishments, the outlays upon military adventures, the idle mills and mines, the governmental doles to the unemployed, the blind and selfish ambitions of politicians who believe themselves to be Napoleons reincarnated.

The punishment of Germany beyond the point of reasonable punishment is making a mockery of peace. It is breeding a class of professional militarists whose personal profit is in strife and coercion, whose conception of politics is limited to the power the sword may wield.

All the world desired that a proper retribution should be visited upon Germany for bringing on the war and making war ruthless and cruel beyond any warfare of the past. But this retribution which is proceeding in Germany today reaches far across her borders—across mountains and seas and plains until it affects adversely the interests of every individual of at least two continents.

A Year of the Black Shirts

The Italian Fascisti have celebrated the beginning of their revolution. Judging by the band-playing, the flower-throwing, the flag-flying and the parade of 200,000 Black Shirts in Rome, Italy is very well pleased with its dictatorship and especially with the spectacular dictator.

In the year that Mussolini has been the Whole Works in Italy—the king apparently having merely a decorative value—the country has got along without representative government. It has seen on one hand a very bold and successful endeavor to cut down governmental expenses by dismissing surplus public servants and it has experienced on the other hand two rather expensive military adventures. The budget has been trimmed, but not sufficiently to make governmental income and outgo balance. For the purpose of saving king and church from disturbing criticism Mussolini has so arranged his censorship that it makes criticism of himself a punishable offense. It is said that Italy is so improving in prosperity that soon she will not have to worry about what to do with the over-abundant population.

Fascism has caught the fancy of many Americans. But one has only to read the occasional proclamations of Mussolini which are cabled to this country to grasp the fact that a Fascisti movement in the United States would last about long enough to get half a paragraph in the national history. It never would do here. Yet for different people different government. Those people are more happy who have a government suited to their temperament. The Prussians got along comfortably under a monarchy. They do not get along comfortably either under a republican system or a dictatorship and there are signs that they cannot stomach communism. Italy would seem to have found the government it likes best. Probably it will endure a long time.

The best point about self-determination is not that it recognizes the right of self-government, but that it allows for an agreeable adjustment between racial temperaments and methods of governing.

The Only Cure

Senator James Couzens, one-time partner, joins Thomas A. Edison, friend, in trying to persuade Henry Ford from running for the presidency. Mr. Couzens, who has learned much about politics in recent years, declares the Ford candidacy would be "as big a fiasco as the peace ship." Mr. Edison is less frank and confines his warning to describing Ford in the White House as a lamentable instance of the spoiling of a great manufacturer. It is doubtful if the advice will take. The virus in the sting of the presidential bee is a potent article. It raises ambition to fever heat. It develops confidence to the stage where it glows with its internal fire. There is only one real cure for the damage that presidential bees bring about. This is running for the office. It is the belief of this newspaper that Henry intends to take that treatment and no other.

That old tradition about the worm turning probably originated when the first man bit into a chestnut.

European nations ought never get into any more wars on a charge account.

AMID GRANDEUR OF ALPS

Visit to Mighty Mountains of Europe

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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FROM the top of the Jungfrau, I write of the changes going on in the Alps. I saw these mountains first as a boy when I walked from Italy over the Simplon and climbed on foot to Chaumonix and the famed Mer de Glace. Now one shoots under the Simplon in a tunnel and reaches Mont Blanc by railway. An electric road has pierced the heart of Mount Gotthard and it was by bottled lightning that I came here. Years ago, I stopped at the monastery where the St. Bernard dogs with brandy kegs strapped to their necks were sent out to rescue tourists lost in the snow. Now the dangerous spots have telephones with which the tourist can call up central to find just where he is. I saw Mount Pilatus when the cog railway first ran up her snowy white back, and later was pushed up a similar road from Lucerne to the top of the Rigi. Now the Alps are latticed with electric ladders and the mightiest gifts of the gods in the way of fine scenery have been brought down to man.

As I write these words I am more than two miles above the sea with the clouds above and below me and giant peaks of ice all around. Right under my feet is the Aletsch Glacier, a dazzling mass of ice and snow a thousand feet deep and more than 20 miles long. Beyond, through a break in the vapor, I can look into a canyon where far down in the green lies the little toy town of Interlaken from which I have come. At my right and left there are huge masses of rocks, cold and snow dusted, and towering above me is the peak of the Jungfrau lost in the clouds. Jungfraujoch is only about half a mile from the summit, and the gigantic Monch, whose height is only 200 feet less, is at my back, its snow-gloved hand in the blue. The clouds, the rocks, and the snow make the whole seem a mighty valley of desolation, just now walled in with masses of vapor which have rolled to the sky, shutting in for the while, this cold, awful, gigantic laboratory of the Gods. A few moments later the clouds will break away and I shall have a glimpse of the Alps rolling over one another away off in the east and west.

The Queen of the Alps.

I have seen most of the great mountain views of the world, but none whose sublimity and grandeur surpass that here on the Jungfrau. I have stood on Tiger Hill near Darjilling and watched the sun gild the top of Mt. Everest, almost three miles higher than this, and the highest mountain on earth, but that peak is far distant and Kanchanjanuga, a thousand feet lower, which lies in the foreground, obstructs the view. I have seen Aconcagua, the highest of the Andes, from the bronze statue of Christ which marks the boundary between Argentina and Chile. It is almost two miles higher than where I am now, but like Mount Everest, it is dwarfed by its surroundings. I know Fuji-yama, that well-known snowy symmetrical cone which the Japanese worship, and have seen Mt. McKinley from the heights of Alaska. Each has its own beauties but none has surroundings like these and none is so impressive. The Jungfrau is the Virgin Queen of the Alps, and whether viewed as a whole from the valley, or here face to face, she has a majesty which can be found nowhere else.

My trip to the Jungfrau was made in the cog railway that was begun in 1896 and completed in 1912. Mark Twain was at Interlaken in 1892. There was then a cog road up the Rigi and another up Mt. Pilatus, and Mark predicted that the day would come when every mountain in Switzerland would have a railroad up its back like a pair of suspenders. That prophecy is almost fulfilled. There are something like a hundred cog roads in the Alps, and when the times are good in Europe they must pay very large dividends. My trip from Interlaken here cost $14. In good years the visitors to that resort between Lakes Thun and Brienz number more than 100,000, and if half of them go up the Jungfrau, the gross receipts are over $700,000 a year. The road cost less than $2,500,000 to build, and within three years it should have paid for itself.

The Jungfrau railway is remarkable in that a great part of it is a tunnel, running through the rock under glaciers and snow many feet deep. It goes for some miles on the outside of the mountains and then cuts into the heart of the Jungfrau and the Monch, and crawls upwards through a great worm hole that has been excavated in the dry rock of limestone and gneiss. The power is electric, and the current is transmitted by a trolley and an electric locomotive of 300-horsepower. The force is generated by falls in turbines which will develop over 12,000-horsepower. The current has 7,000 volts and this is run through transformers, reducing it to 600 volts. The gauge is 39 inches. The rack and pinion system used is a new one which is said to be absolutely safe.

As a Cowboy Saw It.

My ride to the Jungfraujoch was delightful. We had three cars and they were all full. The party consisted of tourists, mostly Americans and English and among the Americans was a boy of 10 whose characteristic Yankee remarks delighted my soul. My first knowledge that he was simon-pure American was as we stood outside the Hotel Victoria in Interlaken, watching the wonderful Alpine glow that comes just at sunset over the face of the Jungfrau. From this point the Virgin, as she is called, is set in a framework of rocks and forests, and she rises snow white and pure, her head in the clouds. For five minutes, perhaps, during the sunset, her spotless sliver turns almost to gold and she looks more majestic than ever. It was at this moment the boy came up and exclaimed as he looked:

"Geo, what a hill!"

The tribute reminded me of the Montana cowboy, who coming into Switzerland at night, awoke at Lucerne in full view of the Rigi. He gazed and gazed with tears in his eyes and at last threw up his hands and in stentorian tones cried out: "Hurrah for God!"

The Alps have a beauty of their own which in many respects surpasses that of the Rockies, the Andes or the Himalayas, although these other ranges are more stupendous in their grandeur. It is only the peaks of the Alps that are bleak and bare. The valleys and foothills are covered with verdure. Forests of stately pines climb the sides of precipitous cliffs which may be a thousand feet high. Here all is green and there all is bare rock. In riding up the Jungfrau via Lauterbrunnen to the Little Scheidegg, which is more than a mile above the sea, one goes through a panorama of magnificent scenery with the Jungfrau in sight almost all the way. A part of the journey is through mighty canyons, the walls of which seem fortifications a thousand feet high and out of which spring waterfalls, which drop almost sheer to the bottom. Now you are climbing over mountain pastures, spotted with little log huts with great overhanging roofs held down with rocks, now passing through forests where as you rise the trees grow smaller and smaller until at the top they are stunted bushes which crawl over the ground. There are many wildflowers, daisies, dandelions and buttercups, and farther up violets as blue as the sky.

Riding Through Avalanches.

You soon reach the snow line and always you are in sight of the glaciers, which nestle in the laps of the mountains. In some places the glaciers move out over cliffs and there break, forming walls of ice, which, as it were build up the walls of stone making them many feet higher. The glaciers run this way and that. They wind about through the valleys of the giants above you, and you wonder whether you may not have a snowslide and a terrible avalanche come down on the train. During our trip one part of our way was cut through an avalanche which had rolled down this spring. It consisted of an hundred acres of snow and ice many feet thick which could be seen above and below on both sides of the road. On the cleared track, the snow walls reached high over our cars. As we came out I saw a broken telegraph pole which had been crushed by the slide.

I had a visible evidence here of the value of an experiment which was made to test the effect of this altitude upon tourists. The original idea was to run the railroad clear to the top of the Jungfrau, a height of 13,370 feet. It goes up by stages and has now reached Jungfraujoch, which is 11,340 feet above the sea. It will probably be extended clear to the summit, when an electric searchlight placed there will be visible from the Cathedral of Strasbourg on the north side of the Alps to the Cathedral of Milan on the south.

At the time the railroad was projected the government held up the enterprise on the ground that invalids and people of weak constitutions would be injured if suddenly lifted into that altitude of rarified air. No such height had been reached by a cog-road, and the projectors had to prove that the trip could safely be made. They employed Dr. Regnard, an expert, to make the test upon two guinea pigs. The learned doctor put the pigs under a glass globe and then slowly lowered the atmospheric pressure inside. One of the guinea pigs was put inside a wheel so that it had to run and climb the treadmill to keep from falling. The other was left squatting outside the bottom of the globe.

At an atmospheric depression corresponding to an altitude of two miles, both animals seemed to be in their normal condition. As the pressure continued however, the one inside the wheel fell forward and was rolled round and round apparently dead. At the height of Mont Blanc the other pig was still in his normal condition and he continued so until the pressure reached that of the top of Mt. Everest, when he also rolled over. The two pigs were then taken out and both recovered in the fresh air. The pig that had done the work was ill for three days. The result of the experiment showed that one can live when taken quickly to a considerable height above the sea, if he is quiet and remains there for only a short time. It is different if he takes exercise, and if he overworks he is almost sure to get the soroche, as the mountain sickness is called.

In coming up the Jungfrau, I had no trouble until I made my way up the steps from Jungfraujoch out into the open. I tried to run up the snowy path leading a distance of perhaps 2,000 feet to the view, when my heart straightway beat like a triphammer and I fell flat on the ground. After a little while I rose to my feet and sat down on a chunk of ice by the side of the way. My heart was soon quieter and I was able to walk a few steps. I took the rest of the climb by relays of about three steps and a halt, and finally reached the top. Heretofore I have been more than three miles above the sea with no bad effects as long as I took no severe exercise. In going up the Andes I once reached a height of 15,865 feet, but I noticed that as I rose my feet seemed to grow heavy and the air was so thin that I hesitated to talk on account of the effort that speaking entailed. At three miles above the sea we had a snowball fight, but it lasted only five minutes before all were exhausted.

In climbing the tunnel inside the mountains, we found stations here and there where the cars stopped to allow us to walk out through cross tunnels for the view. At some of these holes through the rock we were right over glaciers which rolled on and on under our eyes. At the Eismeer station, almost two miles above the sea, we were just above a great sea of snow of such dazzling whiteness under the sun, that it was impossible to look at it without glasses. The sea wound its way far down in and out under the peaks of the Jungfrau and Monch, until it was lost in a bend in the mountains. As I looked, two black figures on skiis jumped from the station and flew like swallows down the icy surface. One of them tripped and rolled over and over, but he jumped to his feet and followed his fellow, who was already a black speck in the distance.

Amidst the Glaciers.

During the trip we saw many glaciers. I counted six on one mountainside at one time, and from here on top of the Jungfrau glaciers are to be seen everywhere. The principal ones of the Alps are to be found here and in the group around Mont Blanc, although smaller ones exist in other parts of Switzerland. The total number in the Alps is 1,200, about evenly divided between Switzerland and Austria. The glaciers of Switzerland are the largest, and altogether they cover an area of about 700 square miles, while the total area of snow and ice in the Alps is only 1,600 square miles.

This seems a great deal to Europe but it is nothing in comparison with some other glacial parts of the earth. We have one glacier in Alaska, the Muir, which is about half as large as all the glaciers of Switzerland put together and it has 20 feeders which are greater than the Mer de Glace on the side of Mont Blanc. We have two glaciers near Cordova, Alaska, which dwarf anything in Switzerland and they are within easy access by a standard gauge railway. There is a glacier within nine miles of Juneau, with a face higher than any in the Swiss Alps, to which you can ride in an automobile and climb to the top; and the Taku Glacier, which is about half as high as the Washington Monument, flows right down to the sea, and the steamers from Seattle to Skagway call there and wait while the icebergs with a noise like thunder, drop down and lose themselves in the water. There are mighty glaciers in the Himalayas; there are wonderful ones in New Zealand; and as for Greenland, the whole country is surrounded by glaciers of ice and snow a mile or more deep, bedded on rock.

Swiss Hills and Some Others.

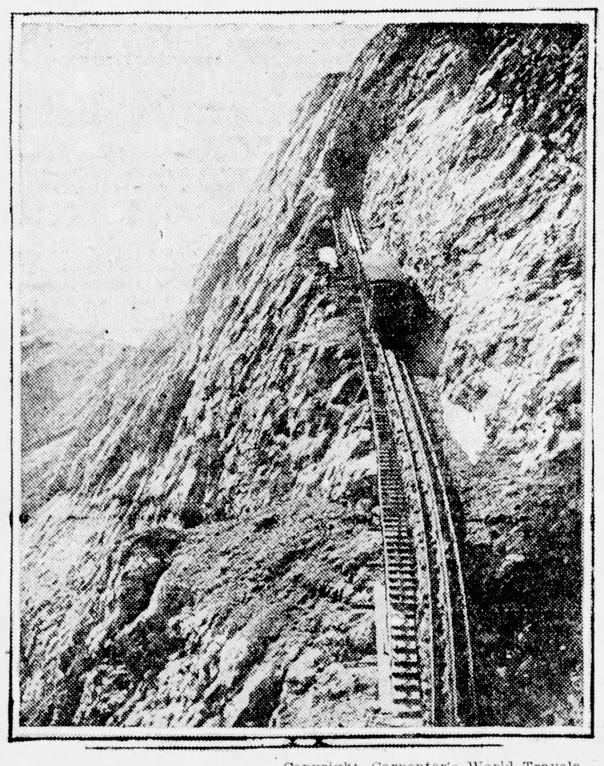
To hear these Europeans talk, one would think the Alps were the only pebbles on the beach of the ragged face of old Mother Earth. I am willing to concede all that they claim as to their beauty, but when it comes to such expressions as the "biggest, highest, and most stupendous God ever created," I must voice my objection. It is true these mountains are the backbone of Europe, but that lady has only a wishbone compared to the backbone of Asia. If you could take up the Alps and drop them into some of the largest valleys of the Himalayas, it would not change the face of nature and they would be lost in their surroundings.

Mont Blanc is the highest of the Alps and the Jungfrau is about 2,000 feet lower. The altitude of Mont Blanc is 15,780 feet. There is a steam road that goes higher than that in the Andes just back of Lima, Peru. I have twice slid from the top of the road in a handcar from an altitude of 15,860 feet straight down to the sea. Kilimanjaro, which I saw in German East Africa, is 4,500 feet higher than Mont Blanc and the top of Ararat, where in the seventh month and the seventeenth day of the month, Noah stepped out of the Ark, is a full half-mile above where I am now. You could put the Alleghenies on top of Mont Blanc and they would not reach the height of Mt. McKinley, and you might put Mt. Olympus on Sinai and the Jungfrau on that, and the highest peak would still be under that of Kanchanjanga, which is overtopped by Mt. Everest.

Peddled Sublimity

There is one thing that is refreshing in the Rockies, the Himalayas and especially in Alaska, in comparison with the mountains of Switzerland. In any one of the former three you can climb a hill or stub your toe on a glacier without being asked to pay for the view nor having each cubic foot of ozone you breathe charged up to you at so much per minute. Here in the Alps, there seems nothing but peddled sublimity. There is not a beautiful view that is unmarred by a hotel. Going up the Rigi from Lucerne a few years ago, I found a big tavern right on the peak, and they are now preparing to build another within a stone's throw from where I am writing. Here on the top of the Jungfrau and at every mountain station all over the country, you will find women selling picture postal cards, alpenstocks, and smoked glasses, and at every stop meet a Swiss maiden in a white waist, black velvet vest, laced with white strings, a red short skirt and a snowy white cap, who has pressed flowers, edelweiss, and carvings for sale. On the top of Mont Blanc I was offered St. Bernard puppies, with the repetition of the story that they rescue lost tourists, and whenever I go to sleep on a mountain my rest is broken a half hour before sunrise by the horn of the guide tooting me up for the view—But, nevertheless, it is worth it!

Railroad Climbs Swiss Mountain



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE greater part of the railway up the Jungfrau is through a tunnel cut from the solid rock and passing under tons of glacial ice. The highest point of the road is now 2,000 feet from the summit.

ABE MARTIN

Another dandy thing about bein' poor an' obscure is that we kin have trouble with our wives without gittin' trimmed.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Statesman

WITH Congressman McGoing I walked the village street; a beastly wind was blowing, with rain that turned to sleet. I said, "This woozy weather is simply a disgrace; so let us cuss together, in tenor and in bass." The statesman showed dejection, but made me no reply, and after some reflection I saw the reason why. Such weather—though men hate it—may help the prunes or oats, and if he should berate it he well might lose some votes. He might offend some granger who overheard his kick, and then he'd be in danger from that indignant hick. And there were also dealers in rubber overshoes, and they'd be sore on spielers who would the rain abuse. And merchants dealt in slickers, the fancy ones and plain, and they'd detest the kickers who beefed about the rain. It isn't safe to utter the feeblest kind of kicks, if one would safely flutter around in politics. But I have no ambition to run for any snap; I'm pleased with my condition, I am a humble sap. And when my anger's growing I knock with skill and tact, while Congressman McGoing is dodging every fact. I make a dauntless showing, the lurid language flies, while Congressman McGoing is merely looking wise.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Football

Tackling high, and tackling low,
Twelve years old and ready to go,
And his mother looks with a wistful eye
At the not far distant by-and-by,
The dawn of the dangerous morning when
He'll go to the field with older men.

And the mother says, in a mother's way,
"When he's older grown he will want to play,
And the game is rough and the players fall
And they never think of mothers at all;
They never think of our dread just then
And the fears that come when our boys are men."

What can I say and what can I do?
Time was I yearned for the scrimmage, too;
Time was I longed with an ardent soul
To battle my way to a far-flung goal,
And I know I'd have joyed at a hurt back then
Just to take my place with the older men.

Oh, the game is rough, and so are the years,
And we all get hurt and we all shed tears,
We are all thrown hard by the hand of fate
And we all do things where the danger's great,
And a boy must learn—and 'tis well he can—
In the game of life to play the man.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

London Hawkers Passing From Street

Street hawkers who reap their richest harvest when the American tourists, descend upon London, will soon become a tradition, and the children's "walk of delight" up and down Ludgate Hill the week before Christmas will be a path of sad memories.

Unless there is a reprieve the city hawker will become extinct because since 1911 no fresh licenses have been issued to hawkers and many of the hawkers of that date are dead or too infirm to carry on their trade. At death, a hawker's badge is reclaimed by the police and not reissued to anyone else.

The reason for the withdrawal of the badges is stated to be the advent of the wide-beamed motor busses and taxicabs which are considered to have made the hawker's trade a danger to himself and others.

Films to Supplant Animals

In order to curb vivisection, a committee of Paris councillors and physicians has concluded that motion picture films can be substituted for at least 40 experiments in which animals are used. The government will be asked to bear part of the expense of carrying out the new plan.

VARIETIES

The piano was invented in 1711 in Italy.

Fingerprints are being forged successfully.

Over 100 different languages are spoken in India.

Cotton raising is making great headway in Africa.

There are 5,558,464 acres in Indian reservations in Montana.

The largest output of quicksilver on record was that of 1877.

In 1919 there were 85 medical schools in the United States.

Mongolia and Manchuria do an enormous trade in dog skins.

The Canadian Federation of Labor has a membership of 22,000.

The greatest depth of the Mediterranean sea is about 14,436 feet.

The earliest known physician lived in the third Egyptian dynasty, 4500 B. C.

Vienna is reported to have consumed 113,992,500 liters of beer the last year.

The written records of the history of mathematics date back to about 1700 B. C.

There are about 18,000 more persons of Welsh origin in the country than in 1910.

In spite of the great cost of radium half the treatments with it are given free.

According to some authorities the surface of the human body is about 16 square feet.

Tadpoles will not develop into frogs unless they get some food containing iodine.

Thrace was seized by the Turks in 1361 and made their capital for about 100 years.

The liner Majestic is about 1,70 times the size of the Santa Maria, flagship of Columbus.

Swiss cheese is now examined with the aid of an X-ray machine by the department of agriculture.

Explorers and scientists believe that Easter Island was once a part of a now submerged continent.

Most exact spectroscopic study of the atmosphere of Venus demonstrates the absence of oxygen.

The manufacture of a heavy paper for lining building walls from sugar cane waste has been developed.

It is estimated that weevils eat $1,000,000 worth of corn or 20 per cent of the corn raised in Florida.

An Australian has invented a process for treating bags for the storage of grain to make them weevil-proof.

A total solar eclipse in 840 A. D. caused the death of Emperor Louis of Bavaria from fright at the darkness.

Iron ore of an excellent quality and of promising quantity has been discovered on the north shore of Cuba.

The average yield an acre of land and crops in the United States was not increased during the last 2 years.

Ten years from now France expects to be using more than 4,000,000-horsepower from its water courses.

The women of Spain are said to use cosmetics to a greater extent than the women of any other country.

A building stone for interior purposes is made from the pulp recovered from the extraction of oil from the castor bean.

Two Oregon men have invented a compressed air apparatus, controlled by a simple lever in the pilot house for steering ships.

Algeria possesses the world's largest forests of cork oak trees, from the bark of which the cork of commerce is obtained.

One divorce is granted in the United States every four minutes. In the last 10 years the divorce rate for America has nearly doubled.

Nearly one-third of the entire available water power of the United States is located in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Experiments to determine the adaptability of the airplane to carrying mine rescue crews and apparatus are being conducted in Alabama.

Recent tests have shown that the oak timbers in the roof of a London building are as strong as when it was erected five centuries ago.

A new process to retard the deterioration of butter by churning it in an atmosphere of pure carbon dioxide has been developed in Holland.

Springfield and Campbell, townships of Green county, Missouri, reduced their baby death rate 42 per cent within the short space of four years.

Germany used nearly twice as much butter as margarine before the war, but since the war butter and margarine have practically changed places.

American sumac, a shrub growing wild on uncultivated land, in eastern and middle western states, is used in tanning light colored and special leathers.

If a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work a fixed time for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

The only known copy of the first Protestant Bible printed in Latin was given to the public library of Cambridge, Mass., recently by an anonymous friend.

The use of electric fans instead of the hand-pulled punkah, and of electric lights instead of cocoanut oil lamps is rapidly increasing in conservative India.

In Brittany the family cow actually "commutes" across canals in flat-bottomed boats, morning and night, to and from the most favorable grazing grounds.

In the largest lighthouse organization in the world the United States government maintains 16,373 aids to navigation and uses 117 vessels including lightships.

The Canadian government has awarded the discoverer of insulin $7,500 a year for life as a recognition of his great contribution to the treatment of diabetes.

An artificial wood, which can be used like real wood and is impervious to rot, has been made in Norway by subjecting a mixture of 50 per cent sawdust with chalk and other chemicals to high pressure.

One of the largest redwood trees in existence has been found in a grove of giant sequoias in Humboldt county, Calif., which was recently presented to the state as a memorial to the pioneers of that county.

Scientists of the United States agricultural department are introducing plants on Laysan island in the Hawaiian game preserve in an effort to restore vegetative conditions completely destroyed by rabbits.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

POUNDING AWAY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

...nding away at your ...k and you will turn ...n the end. Everyone ...genius. Now and then ...small boy or girl who ...ling musical ability ...l who enters college ...rage boy is out of ... Such a person is ...genius in a way. He ...what the average per... or never will be able ...

...the grownup geniuses ...ments startle the ... is a genius, the late ... was an electrical ...ighest order. We find ...nuses in science and ...ture, music and art. ...mon run of folks are ... They make good ...ers, mechanics and ...but they do not merit ...

...eartened because you ... for the world is run ...s who keep pounding ...ers out on the street ...ch and then filling it ...down the earth are ...they keep pounding ...earth and rock with ...the task is monotonous ...has to do it. Our sew... water mains must be ...are essential.

...member the old-fash... on the farm which you ... with a plunger? The ...consumed in pounding ...thick cream with this ...seemed long hours to you. ...was finished at last and ...ful golden butter to ...labor. Churning was ...for people must have but... were producing it.

...then there was the old wash... common in the days ...modern electric machine. ...and turned the crank. ...arms ached and the minutes ...hours but the clothes inside ...cleansed and the machine ...easiest way to make them ...were essential, as the ...speeds clean clothing.

...take a genius to hoe ... Anyone can hoe be... ...long rows of vegetables. How tired you used to get as you hoed and hoed and hoed under the blazing summer sun! The rows seemed unending. You probably complained of your job. Did you think at the time that if there had been no one in the world to hoe the gardens there would be no potatoes, beans, cabbage or corn? The world needs potatoes and corn so your job was essential. You were a pounder and a plodder, but the world has to have its pounders and plodders.

The schoolboy must not fret and fuss because the lessons are long and difficult. He must not complain because school hours pass slowly. He must study to fit himself for his later life and the only way to achieve success in the schoolroom is to keep eternally at it, pounding away at the intricate problems until the right answer is obtained and then beginning the next problem.

All workers have their chosen tasks. The bricklayer must lay his countless bricks, one at a time; the printer must set many words before the story is ready for the reading public; the writer must pound away on the typewriter before his article is ready to be printed; the doctor must spend long hours in the sick room and hospital before his work is done; the lawyer must read many dry law books before his case is ready.

Like the man who tamps down the earth or the farmer who hoes his garden, we must pound away to get good results in whatever occupation we are engaged. Probably some time after you have pounded away incessantly through the long years you will have accumulated enough money to retire and take it easy. Chances are that then you will have become so accustomed to pounding away that you will want to continue doing it.

Don't expect to reach the top of the ladder of fame in one great leap. Few ever do. Many try it but fall back on the ground with a dull thud. Steady pounding away doesn't appeal to them, so they remain on the ground and are marked as failures. The one who plods steadily on up the ladder, round by round, will get to the top where he can rest. So keep pounding away toward success.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The man who lives simply and ...stly and honorably, whether rich ...poor, is a good citizen.—Roose...elt.

BIRD LANGUAGE

I am very much interested in bird ..., and believe that they have a ...nguage or some means of commu...nication between each other. Some ...years ago my sister, who shared this ...bill with me, found a young bird ...that had fallen from its nest. Know...ing where there was another nest ...with young birds of a different kind, ...we placed this bird in the nest with ...the others.

After a while the old birds came in ...with feed for their young and seem...ed very much disturbed to find this ...stranger in the nest. They chattered ...and flew a short distance away to ...hold a consultation to decide the fate ...of the intruder. The result was that ...they returned and began to feed the ...strange bird as they had fed their ...own young.

Our common crow interests me ...very much. Usually crows travel in ...flocks and it is almost impossible to ...draw near a flock of them, as they ...always have a sentinel, who, with a ...peculiar caw, caw, warns the others ...of approaching danger. They all rise ...without question, seemingly under...standing in which direction the dan...ger lies.

Near my home is a woodland, ...where for many years crows have ...collected and seemed to feel at home. ...When the first airplane that ever ...came through here passed over these ...woods the crows became excited. ...Evidently they thought it was some ...monster bird king of the air.—A. F. ...of Tenn.

CHANGES MIND

Do you like the flash of light...ning, the roll of thunder, the howl...ing wind, the hail beating on the ...roof and window panes? I always ...thought I did until this Summer dur...ing a storm. The lightning struck ...a large tree in our backyard. A few ...days later it struck two locust trees ...in the front yard and a moment later ...a post in our garden fence, running ...along the wire in both directions, ...tearing great holes and plowing fur...rows in the ground.

Later, during an electrical storm ...the hail began to patter on the roof ...and when the storm was over we ...gathered it in cups and ate it. Now ...I like sunshine and gentle showers ...the best. The storms killed a num...ber of our tiny feathered friends and ...blew their nests from the trees.

Speaking of birds, we have many ...kinds which are not disturbed by ...us. The doves build their nests in ...our yard and often flocks of them ...gather in the trees. Sometimes one ...neighbor invites other neighbors to ...eat blackbird pie and we wonder what is ...the use but go on being good to the ...birds, as someone must take care of ...them and we will not have them ...with us.

Two wrens built near our back ...porch and in 30 minutes one morn...ing they carried 15 worms to their ...babies. We have redbirds, blue...birds, sparrows, flickers, mocking ...birds, brown thrush, wild canaries ...and many others, including the tiny ...humming bird which sips nectar ...from the flowers on our front porch. —Jaybird.

FOR SELF INVENTORY

Greetings, everybody! Now do ...please stop talking for two minutes ...while Slip-and-Go-Slide leads this ...roll.

Two, four, six, eight, who do we ...appreciate?

Aunt Martha, Aunt Martha."

A number of things in our paper ...caused me to arouse from my leth...argy to exert some of the seemingly ...dormant powers of mind and pen to ...do, as one writer suggested, try to ...improve one's own literary tastes by ...expressing one's views. The most ...impressive item I have noticed for ...some time was the poem called "The ...Land of Beginning Again." It ...aroused quite a serious train of ...thought.

How different our lives would be ...if we could live over again the past, ...frequently enter a land where a be...ginning could be affected! But as such a fairyland doesn't exist (and perhaps it's best, as some of us would always be beginning) we can pause and take an occasional inventory of ourselves, and, instead of beginning again, deviate from the undesirable way we are traveling and make a more satisfactory "stock in store" for presentation on next inventory day.

I think I'm straying away where I'll never find myself if I don't begin again by saying I'm not a preacher, but a teacher who does lots of preaching. What teacher does not, in acts if not in words, preach a sermon far more impressive on childish minds than any heard from the pulpit?

I try to be a real pal to my pupils as well as a teacher, in their games and pleasures and a helper in time of trouble. They know they have my sympathy at all times. During vacation I lay aside my schoolma'am dignity and enjoy the good times. Who would not be happy with youth, a farm and a flivver? Some of you who laugh should try it or else come to southern Virginia and let me show you.

I am very fond of music and reading. I read everything I can lay my hands on. Excuse me, lady in the corner over there. Did you say "Shocking for a teacher?" How could I distinguish between good and bad if I didn't read all? I have a taste for variation in literature, the same as in foods, and it doesn't take long to become disgusted with books having an unsavory odor, as one does with food.—Weaver of Dreams.

TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCE

Are old friends welcomed back again? I notice that all the girls and boys I knew do not write any more. I guess they are all married. Marriage should not make you forget old friends. I have one loyal West Virginia friend and one little Kentucky friend left out of the whole bunch. Come, cousins, I am still loyal.

I wonder how many of you saw the Harding funeral train. I was present when it passed and saw many pennies laid on the tracks so the wheels of the train could flatten them out to use as souvenirs. The line of waiting people was over three miles long, and it was the second presidential funeral I have seen. The other was President McKinley's. I had the honor of being personal guard to President Roosevelt for a short time.

Did any of you ever know that I served my country for four years as a soldier? I wasn't in the Civil war nor the Spanish-American war, being too young for the latter.

How many of you can paddle a canoe? I came down the Osage river in the Ozark mountains of Missouri and passed over the rapids. My experience equaled some of the movie stunts, as one particular series of rapids carried me faster than a horse could travel. One night, while camping out, a man threatened to shoot me, but changed his mind. It's fine to sleep far away from mankind with the wind and the cries of wolves as music. If you ever want to know yourself try a lonely watch in the night far from human habitation.

How many of you like to travel to see America first? You will be surprised at the wonders America holds even in unknown places. There are old forts, habitations of historical value and thousands of places of natural grandeur. I will tell some more the next time I write of the places I have visited.—Lone Traveler, Ohio.

A Remedy for Stains

Water is the first remedy to try for any kind of stain. It is most effective when poured boiling hot from a height of two or three feet, the stained fabric being spread across the top of a bowl or pail.

New Uses for Old Corks

An ordinary cork about two inches in diameter is useful in cleaning knives. Dip one end of cork in a cleaner used for scouring and rub over knives.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

I told you cousins last week how Papa always fought with the alarm clock when it was time to get up in the morning. Well, he never does get up on time any more, and Mamma often says it's a good thing he has such a nice boss. Papa says right away it isn't his fault he gets up late but Mamma's, and she says she expected to be blamed, cause a woman always is.

Papa rushes out of bed when the clock shows he's a half an hour late and starts to shave. Mamma says he must cut off each hair by itself, cause it takes him so long, and he says he has to look nice at the office, and she says old men are always silly about girls, meaning the girls at the office where Papa works. But that makes Papa smile as he wipes off his face and goes to the bedroom to dress.

It usually takes him a long time, cause just as he starts to put on his collar he finds his collar button is lost and blames Mamma for hiding it. She listens for five minutes and then goes in and finds it where he left it and he hollers cause she waited so long before she came in to hunt for it.

Then they both go downstairs and Mamma starts breakfast while Papa tries to start the fire in the furnace to going good. If he has good luck he is always ready for breakfast before Mamma has it ready for him and then she is criticized for being slow.

Mamma told him other women let their husbands get their own breakfasts, and Papa said he didn't marry no other woman. Papa says it oughtn't to take her very long to get a breakfast cause all she has to do is set the table and pour the breakfast out of a pasteboard box and a bottle. She says if he don't like it he can cook his own breakfast, but she isn't going to slave over a hot stove for no man.

Papa says the only slave in the house is him and he has to slave over a desk all day. Mamma says it's easier to slave over a desk than a dirty floor with a broom and mop, and besides he finds time to stop his slaving and talk to the girls in the office. Then Papa rushes out to catch the car before Mamma can say any more and she starts after him to ask him to leave her some money before he goes, and then finds the car has come and he has gone, so she just sighs and comes back in.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Home-Made Marshmallow Candy.

One envelope granulated gelatine, 1¼ cups of water, 2 cups of fine granulated sugar, a few grains of salt, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in half the amount of water for five minutes. Put remaining water and sugar into a saucepan, bring to boiling point, and let boil till it will spin a thread when dropped from the tip of a spoon. Add the soaked gelatine and let stand until partly cooled; then add the salt and flavoring. Beat until the mixture becomes white and thick. Pour it into pans thickly dusted with confectioner's sugar and let stand in a cool place till well chilled. Cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar.

Salad Dressing.

Combine 1 teaspoon of oriental curry powder, ½ teaspoon of French mustard, a scant saltspoon each of English mustard and cayenne pepper, 1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley, ½ teaspoon of finely chopped chives, 2 medium-sized peeled and chopped onions, ¼ lemon; mix all these ingredients together, then add 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Mix well again, then transfer to a glass container and add enough oil and vinegar to make a quart of liquid in all (using 2-3 of oil to ⅓ of vinegar). Once more mix well, press through a strainer, return to the glass jar and store in the ice box till used. Each time you use it shake well.

Eggplant Straws.

Cut an unpeeled eggplant in ½-inch slices, salt each, put them together again and press them under a heavy weight an hour or more. Cut them into equal lengths a quarter of an inch wide, rejecting the skin; dry in a napkin and roll in flour mixed with the same amount of fine corn meal and seasoned with salt, pepper and a little nutmeg. Drop a few at a time into hot salad oil and fry until they are a delicate brown. Dry on soft paper and serve at once. They should be crisp and tender.

German Butter Cookies.

Place in mixing bowl 1½ cups of sugar, ½ cup of butter, cream well and add 2 eggs, beat in eggs for four minutes, then add 2½ cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of anise seed. Mix well, roll and bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

Hot Water Bottle

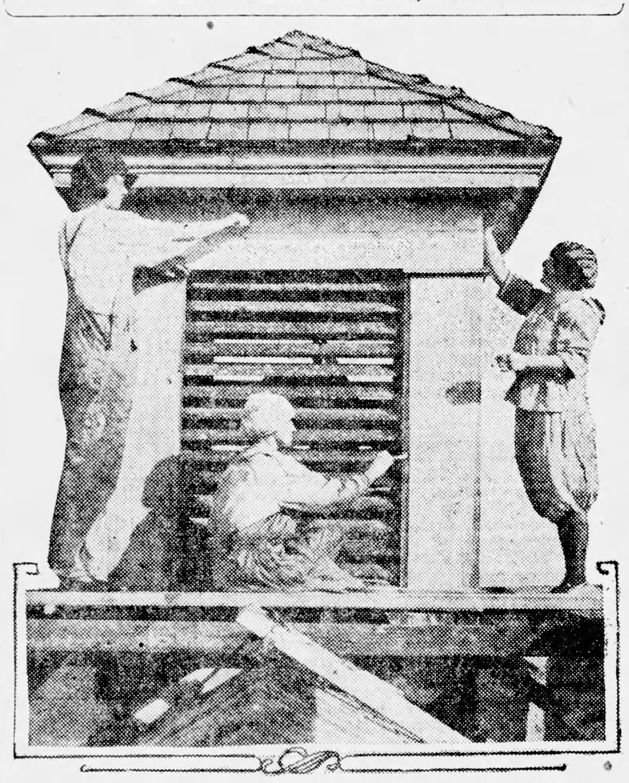
Never put boiling water into a hot-water bag, as it very quickly rots the rubber and makes it unsafe for use. Test the temperature of the bag against the cheek or forearm. Special care should be taken with children, old people and invalids, lest it be too hot. Be very careful with a sleeping or unconscious person, also, as they cannot move it, and so are easily burned.

The rubber bag should always be well covered with a cotton slip or towel. Never completely fill a bag, because it will not lie comfortably and easily along the body and will burst if any weight is put on it.

Fill the bag two-thirds full—then squeeze it at the top to force out the air, and screw in the top. If air is left in the bag, it is too bulky and it cools more quickly. Always make sure the rubber washer is in place, and when it is screwed in, hold the bag upside down and force the water into that side to make sure there is no leak.

Before putting away the bag hang it up, nozzle down, for a few hours. Then fill with air by pulling out the sides, and screw in the top. This will keep the sides from sticking together and rotting, as they will do if left damp.

Women Can Paint, Too



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WHEN estimates furnished by painters threatened to ruin the Ladies' Aid society of Uniondale chapel at Hempstead, L. I., the fair members failed to become disheartened but donned overalls and began the work themselves. Photo shows three of them at work on the chapel tower.

BOYS AND GIRLS

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labor—Farrar.

SURROUNDED BY PIES

What a scene I see in this paper. And it's in the Boys and Girls Corner. Let me describe it.

The fragrance of the Wild Rose comes like the presence of a loved friend through the Twilight Shadow that falls softly over all, and shrouds in a mystic veil the bright tints of Autumn leaves in the background. In the center, Niece of M. N. H. is whispering secrets to someone who answers to the classical name of Dick. She is an earnest Sunday school teacher—he, a thoughtful youth who is meditating on some great life problem which concerns—but why go on? You read it all in the Blade on October 13. Aunt Martha, did you arrange the letters in that order purposely?

Shamrock, I envy you those biscuits and butter, but am not fond of clabber. Some time ago I was in a mining town for a short season and became very fond of a little Hungarian girl of eight or nine years, who took an unaccountable fancy to me. I went to her home one evening to see her pets and the new shoes she was only permitted to wear on Sunday, and incidentally, to learn more of her parents. Their home was clean and as neat as a pin. Her mother made a great occasion of my visit as most of her class are apt to do over an American. It was too early for supper, but she served me some bread—black looking stuff that they bake in an outdoor oven—bologna and a mug of clabber milk. The first two I was familiar with, but even slightly sour milk was very disagreeable to my taste. I've always claimed it was the atmosphere of the place, together with the chunks of Hungarian conversation we had been trying, with the aid of both hands, to carry on—but, do you know, I drank a full pint of that clabber and was still going strong when my train pulled in?

I'm going to raise the curtain and give you a peep into our happy home. Dad is in the living room reading the Blade. One sister is sitting by the kitchen window reading a package of old love letters to another sister, who is baking and has pies all over the table. Her hair is bobbed and she looks kind of cute to me. The youngest sister is putting her dolls to bed. I am at a point of vantage where I can grab bites of whatever goes in the pies. Our mother? Well, there is only a memory, but it still keeps us together and makes this house a Home.

Dick, I can't enlighten you concerning those girls, and my ideas on the other subject are rather hazy, but I know I'm heart-free, care-free, and, at present, Scot-free. I've been here before. Do you know me?—A Roughneck.

TROUSERS FOR WOMEN

I would like to say a few words to the girls of the Household page. The average real man is a great admirer of nature, loves the flowers, fields and all animals. Doesn't it look as though a real man would fall in love with a real natural girl far more readily than one of those girls you see pictured in fashion books?

When a real man is searching for a wife he seldom picks the fashion model. He wants a natural girl without paint, putty and polish, one with a natural color like that God gives the Autumn leaves. Do you know that a widow of today has about ten thousand chances to marry compared to the one the girl of today has? That is because a widow is more apt to make a real wife.

I think it is far more sensible for a woman to dress in trousers than skirts, as it is more comfortable and convenient besides being safer in every way. It is only a matter of time when woman will throw off the bondage of skirts as man did ages ago.—Jim from the North.

DOG HIS FRIEND

I think the Blade is an excellent paper. Especially did I like the way it always upheld Mr. Harding's work and plans. I didn't know him personally, but I have been an ardent admirer of him since the day I first noticed his picture in this paper above an article headed, "This man wants to be President."

You write of your birds, but I wish to tell of my dog. To most folks he was a common dog, but he was my friend. He was my companion when I went for a walk. I always wish to be alone when I feel things are out of tune and I have a habit of going for a walk through our woods. My dog seemed to know something was wrong, and when I would stop he would come and look up at me with his beautiful soft brown eyes as if he wanted to tell me he felt sorry for me.

For seven years he was my friend, and there were none more faithful and gentle. But now he is dead and my heart is heavy. No more will he come to meet me after I have been away, and his eyes will never again look into mine. Perhaps I am foolish, you say. Yes, Auntie, I will go. I am a bookworm and a dreamer.—Gale.

HER MOVIE LIKES

Here's my chance to write a letter for our corner. I read recently where someone wanted us to discuss movies. Cousins, I'm wild on that subject. I think the movies are getting better. Of course, there are some which are not nice, but the average are much better than formerly.

Some of the good pictures that come to my mind are "The Fighting Blade," "Tol'able David," "Way Down East," "The Four Horsemen," "Oliver Twist," "Smilin' Through," "The Village Blacksmith," "When Knighthood Was in Flower." I am not mentioning many I like because I like the players who take part in them.

Everyone has his own favorite players. At present I think Richard Bartelmess, Bert Lytell, Norma Talmadge and Lillian Gish are about as good as any. Of course this is just my opinion. Some like western pictures with Tom Mix and William Farnum.

Well, I've talked long enough. Someone else can write. Auntie gets lots of roses, but I'm—Just a Thorn from Rosedale.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

A saucerful of paregoric will frighten away red ants.

Cream and bean soup should be about of the same thickness as cream.

Spanish onions are nice boiled, buttered and sprinkled with paprika.

Take a few stout rubber bands with you when you go shopping. They are handy for holding together small parcels.

When making fish cutlets, try adding a cupful of finely-chopped pimentos to the paste and note the improved flavor.

Hot water bottles will live longer if washed every two months with water to which a little ammonia or soda has been added.

Mustard stains on table linen are eradicated if the article is boiled in water in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful of washing soda to each quart of water. The boiling should last as long as any trace of the spots remain and should be followed by a thorough rinsing.

CLEAN BROOMS AND BRUSHES

The ideal arrangement for one's cleaning implements is to keep a complete set of them in a well-ventilated closet having a shelf for soaps, powders and other cleaning agents. Well-made, durable utensils are an economy if they are kept in good condition.

Of brooms and brushes most housewives feel that they need at least the following: A corn broom, a soft-hair brush on a long handle, a soft-hair dust-brush to use with the dust-pan, a scrub brush and a toilet-brush. Dust-pan, dust-brush and scrubbing brush may have long handles if preferred. Special brushes for walls, radiators, upholstery, waxed floors and the refrigerator drain-pipe are often found desirable. Two mops are usually needed—a wet mop, which can be used more easily if a wringer-pail is provided, and a dry mop, either oiled or untreated. In addition, a carpet-beater and a floor-pail are almost indispensable, while many housekeepers consider a vacuum cleaner essential.

All brooms, brushes and mops should be hung by strings or screw-eyes fastened to the handles so that the weight does not rest on the straws, bristles or strings. Carpet-sweepers should be set so that the weight does not come on the brushes.

As far as possible, cleaning equipment should be put away clean and ready for use. Corn brooms may be washed in hot soapsuds, but care must be taken not to let the straws rust the wires which hold the straws to the handle. The hair and lint which accumulate in brushes, especially in carpet-sweepers, may be taken out with an old button-hook, a coarse comb or old scissors. The box of a carpet-sweeper should be opened over dampened newspaper, the dirt emptied out and the brush cleaned. The mechanism should be kept properly oiled. A vacuum carpet-sweeper is cleaned in the same way, but in addition the bag must be taken off and emptied. Bristle brushes may be washed with lukewarm water and a little alkali—either three teaspoons of diluted ammonia or one teaspoon of borax to a quart of water—and then rinsed in clear water. Care should be taken not to wet the back of the brush, or the cement holding the bristles in place may be loosened.—The Designer.

Chat With Cousins

A good many of the cousins have responded to Aunt Martha's appeal for more letters. But it seems that the responses come in bunches. Your auntie makes an appeal and there is a good response. Then the incoming supply dwindles down to almost nothing and she has to make another appeal. A steady stream fails to materialize. We are not going to make any more appeals. We will simply print the good letters as they come in. If some week you find no letters you will know that there are none to print. We will not merge the Merry-Go-Round and the Boys and Girls. Each must stand on its own merits. If there are plenty of Merry-Go-Round letters that department will appear. If there are none the department will be suspended for a week until the supply has been replenished. The same applies to the Boys and Girls. Each department will receive a black mark if it has to be temporarily suspended. Right now we are scraping the bin to keep the Boys and Girls department in the paper, while the Merry-Go-Round is in a flourishing state. This is a warning, not an appeal. If you want your department you will have to write letters. There is no alternative. Neither department will be abolished permanently, but no one wants to pick up the paper and find one missing some week. But that's what's going to happen if you are not careful. Aunt Martha wants a steady stream, not sudden floods and then nothing. From now on we will make no appeals or threats. We will simply take action.

We are glad to see Lone Traveler with us. He informs Aunt Martha that he lost his father recently. We extend to you our sympathy, Lone Traveler.

Hoosier Girl wants to know what has become of Emma Stockinger and Country Jake. Will those two write and tell us what is the matter?

Ruby L. Felter, Uniondale, Pa., has a request to make of the cousins. She is interested in history and geography and she would like a collection of post card views of places in the United States and foreign countries. She would like views from the cousins in different states.

Eva S. C. of Pa., wants to know how many have read the book entitled "Stepping Heavenward." She wishes that everyone would live in such a manner that they will go to heaven.

Aunt Martha stopped, looked and listened when she picked up the letter of Anna Childers of W. Va., for Ann began her letter with "toot, toot." We almost had heart failure, thinking we were going to be run over by some huge locomotive, but there was no danger at all. Anna says she's still a hill billy. She wonders what has become of Excelsior, a letter from whom she read three years ago. Anna says she is no flapper, but a bookworm who likes Zane Grey and James B. Hendryx. She thinks the men really worth while who do not pay any attention to the girls of the flapper type.

Don't forget that letters addressed to Martha Holden in person will get to their proper destination, while letters addressed to the Household page are liable to go astray. When writing to Aunt Martha or the cousins or sending a poem to be printed on the Household page be sure to place the name of Martha Holden on the envelope. Thanks.

Now is the time to begin manufacturing Christmas presents. This spirit is not an illegal spirit. The Volstead law doesn't prohibit it, yet at times it is very scarce. It is true that there is too much commercialism in Christmas, but it is the fault of the people. Do not give gifts just because you are afraid the persons you are giving them to will give you one and you won't be even. Give them because you want to give them. Otherwise, you are simply a trader, not a giver. Some people worry and fret about Christmas and what they are going to give so that the real spirit of the time is lost to them. The three wise men of the East weren't traders. They were givers and not receivers. Think it over.

November is not a very attractive month, for often there are raw days when the wind seems to take huge bites at you. And then some days a cold drizzle dampens everybody's enthusiasm. Remember that November will only last 30 days and cheer up.

Boiled Puddings

Boiled puddings are very apt to break if turned out the minute they are taken from the saucepan. Let them stand for a few minutes to let some of the steam evaporate and they will turn out easily.

A Good Salad

Diced pineapple, seeded halves of white grapes, diced celery, chopped apples and chopped walnut meats make an excellent salad. Serve with mayonnaise or a boiled dressing and garnish with walnut halves.

POETS' CORNER

The Drunkard's Dream

Why, Edward, do you look healthy now?
Your clothes are neat and clean.
I never see you drunk about;
Oh, tell me where you've been.

Your wife and children are all well;
You once did treat them strange.
Oh, you are kinder to them now—
How came this happy change?

"It was a dream—a warning voice—
Which heaven sent to me
To snatch me from the drunkard's curse,
Grim want and misery.

"My wages were all spent in drink;
Oh, what a wretched view!
I almost broke my Mary's heart,
And starved my children, too.

"What was my home or wife to me?
I heeded not her cry;
Her winsome smile has welcomed me
When tears bedimmed her eye.

"My children, too, have oft awoke,
'O father, dear!' they've said;
'Poor mother has been weeping so
Because we've had no bread.'

"My Mary's form did waste away;
I saw her sunken eye.
On straw my babes in sickness laid;
I heard their wailing cry.

"I laughed and sang in drunken joy
While Mary's tears did stream;
Then like a beast I fell asleep,
And had this warning dream.

"I thought once more I'd staggered home;
There seemed a solemn gloom;
I missed my wife—where can she be?—
And strangers in the room.

"I heard them say: 'Poor thing! she's dead;
She lived a wretched life.
If grief and sorrow broke her heart,
Who would be a drunkard's wife?'

"I saw my children weeping 'round.
I scarcely drew my breath.
They called and kissed her lifeless form,
Forever still in death.

"'O father! come and wake her up!
The people say she's dead.
Oh, make her smile and speak once more;
We'll never cry for bread.'

"'She is not dead,' I faintly cried,
And rushed to where she lay;
And madly kissed her once warm lips,
Forever cold as clay.

"'O Mary! speak one word to me!
No more I'll cause you pain;
No more I'll break your loving heart,
Nor ever get drunk again.

"'Dear Mary, speak; 'tis Dermott's call.'
'Why, so I do!' she cried.
I woke, and true, my Mary dear,
Was kneeling by my side.

"I pressed her to my throbbing heart,
While with joy our tears did stream;
And ever since I've heaven blessed
For sending such a dream."

Character

"Build it well and build it straight,
Strong enough to buffet fate;
Staunch enough to bear the blow
Life compels us all to know;
Have it rugged, have it clear,
Nowhere false and nowhere mean,
Whatsoever be your post
Make your character your boast.
Build your character to be
Fit for everyone to see;
Never let some secret sin
Or some shameful thing creep in;
He gives power to his foe,
Who must hide what he may know.
But who keeps his record true
Has no foe who may pursue.
Spite of loss or spite of gain,
Let your character remain
Free from blemish, free from guile;
Let it sing and dance and smile;
Keep it cheerful, keep it kind,
Big of heart and broad of mind;
Then, whatsoever may befall,
You may triumph over all."

Passing the Gate

There is a land immortal,
The beautiful of lands;
Beside the ancient portal
A sentry grimly stands;
He only can undo it,
And open wide the door;
And mortals who pass through it
Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is heaven,
And Death the sentry grim;
The Lord, therefore, has given
The opening keys to him;
And ransomed sinners, sighing
And sorrowful for sin,
Do pass the gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage
That leadeth to the gate,
Yet grace comes with the message
To souls that watch and wait;
And, at the time appointed,
A messenger comes down,
And leads the Lord's anointed
From cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing,
They're blessed in their tears;
Their journey homeward winding,
They leave to earth their fears;
Dath like an angel seemeth:
"We welcome thee," they cry;
Their face with glory beameth;
'Tis life for them to die.

Snatches From W. B.

I hope they will catch every moonshiner in the country, but I think the fellow who drinks moonshine or liquor of any kind hurts himself more than anyone else.—Eldon P., W. Va.

I would like to see letters from some of the cousins who used to write four and five years ago. Autumn will soon be gone and Winter, another beautiful season, will take its place. I would like to have the boys discuss the subject suggested by Dick recently.—Mountain Maiden.

This is the first time I've written and would like a seat beside Virginia Creeper. I like farm life and enjoy getting out on the hills in Summer and picking berries. I am going to school and think every boy and girl should have an education. My favorite pastimes are reading and horseback riding.—Gladys B., W. Va.

Aunt Martha Says—

Some boys and girls leave the farm because they would rather listen to a jazz orchestra in the evening than cricket and frog concerts.

In New York they think a western city man is half civilized and a farmer is a total savage, which goes to prove that they think there without tiring their brains in the least.

Someone states that autos make social snobs. Not when three are crowded together on the front seat.

Men laugh at all women because they dress in a freakish manner. One thing good about women is that few ever try to wear a derby.

You cannot make a mother of a cute three-year-old boy believe that some day he will try to grow one of those dinky little mustaches.

When a person lights a match to look into the gasoline tank of his auto the reason for autos being smashed at railroad crossings is apparent.

Ticonderoga

The cold, gray light of the dawning
On old Carillon falls,
And dim in the mist of the morning
Stand the grim old fortress walls.
No sound disturbs the stillness
Save the cataract's mellow roar,
Silent as death is the fortress,
Silent the misty shore.

But up from the wakening waters
Comes the cool, fresh morning breeze,
Lifting the banner of Britain,
And whispering to the trees
Of the swift gilding boats on the waters
That are nearing the fog-shrouded land,
With the old Green Mountain Lion,
And his daring patriot band.

But the sentinel at the postern
Heard not the whisper low;
He is dreaming of the banks of the Shannon
As he walks on his beat to and fro.
Of the starry eyes in Green Erin
That were dim when he marched away,
And a tear down his bronzed cheek courses,
'Tis the first for many a day.

A sound breaks the misty stillness,
And quickly he glances around.
Through the mist, forms like towering giants
Seem rising out of the ground.
A challenge, the firelock flashes,
A sword cleaves the quivering air,
And the sentry lies dead by the postern,
Blood staining his bright yellow hair.

Then, with a shout that awakens
All the echoes of hillside and glen,
Through the low, frowning gate of the fortress,
Sword in hand, rush the Green mountain men.
The scarce wakened troops of the garrison
Yield up their trust pale with fear;
And down comes the bright British banner,
And out rings a Green mountain cheer.

Flushed with pride, the whole eastern heavens
With crimson and gold are ablaze;
And up springs the sun in his splendor
And flings down his arrowy rays,
Bathing in sunlight the fortress,
Turning to gold the grim walls,
While louder and clearer and higher
Rings the song of the waterfalls.

Since the taking of Ticonderoga
A century has rolled away;
But with pride the nation remembers
That glorious morning in May.
And the cataract's silvery music
Forever the story tells,
Of the capture of old Carillon,
The chime of the silver bells.

The Tanyard Side

I am a-rambling here, by love I am enamored;
Near to the town of Bollinglass there dwells a comely maid:
She's fairer than Diana bright, she's free from earthly pride,
She's a lovely maid—her dwelling lies near the tanyard side.

I stood in meditation, I viewed her o'er and o'er;
I thought she was Aurora bright, descending down so low,
"No, no, kind sir, I'm a country girl," she modestly replied,
"I labor daily for my bread down by the tanyard side."

Her golden hair, in ringlets rare, hangs o'er her snowy neck,
The killing glances of her eyes would save a ship from wreck;
Her two brown, sparkling eyes, and her teeth like ivory white,
Would make a man become her slave, down by the tanyard side.

For twelve long months we courted, till at length we did agree
For to acquaint her parents and married we would be;
Till at length her cruel father to me he proved unkind,
Which makes me sail across the seas and leave my true love behind.

Farewell, my aged parents, and to you I bid adieu;
I'm crossing the main ocean, dear, for the sake of you;
But if ever I return again I will make you my bride,
And I'll hold you in my arms, down by the tanyard side.

Sweet Bunch of Daisies

Sweet golden daisies,
Oh, how dear to me,
Ever I hear them
Whispering love of thee.
Murmuring softly,
In a silent theme
Of love's bright morning,
Now one sad, sweet dream.

Chorus.

Sweet bunch of daisies,
Brought from the dell,
Kiss me once darling,
Daisies won't tell.
Give me your promise,
O, sweetheart do.
Darling I love you
Will you be true?

Sweet withered daisies,
Treasured more than gold,
Bring back to memory,
Those sweet, days of old
When we together,
Strolled through forest's green,
Gathering daisies
Growing by the stream.

Poems Wanted

The following requests for poems have been made: "She was bred and born in Old Kentucky," "Red Wing," "There's a long, long trail a winding," "In case of disappointment don't forget to send for me, I am the man to fill the bill and do it gracefully," "Texas Jack," "Bold Donahue," "The Auction Sale."

WANTS TO HELP OTHER WOMEN

Grateful for Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. — "I am willing to write to any girl or woman who is suffering from the troubles I had before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back always ached, so I could not go about my housework, and I had other troubles from weakness. I was this way for years, then my sister-in-law took the Vegetable Compound and recommended it to me. In the time I have been taking it, it has done wonders for me. I keep house and am able to do lots of work besides."—Mrs. HELEN SEVCIK, 2733 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.

Women suffering from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, pains, bearing-down feelings and weakness should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Not only is the worth of this splendid medicine shown by such cases as this, but for nearly fifty years this same sort of experience has been reported by thousands of women.

Mrs. Sevcik is willing to write to any girl or woman suffering from such troubles, and answer any questions they may like to ask.

ERSKINE DALE---PIONEER

BY JOHN FOX, JR.

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Continued From Last Week

The Kentucky boy turned a challenging eye, as did every young man at the table, and Hugh felt comfortable. While every one was getting ready, Harry brought out two foils and two masks on the porch a little later.

"We fight with those," he said, pointing to the crossed rapiers on the wall, "but we practice with these. Hugh, there, is the champion fencer," he said, "and he'll show you."

Harry helped the Kentucky boy to mask and they crossed foils—Hugh giving instructions all the time and nodding approval.

"You'll learn—you'll learn fast," he said. And over his shoulder to Harry:

"Why, his wrist is as strong as mine now, and he's got an eye like a weasel."

With a twist he wrenched the foil from his antagonist's hand and clattered it on the steps. The Kentuckian was bewildered and his face flushed. He ran for the weapon.

"You can't do that again."

"I don't believe I can," laughed Hugh.

"Will you learn me some more?" asked the boy eagerly.

"I surely will."

A little later Barbara and her cousin were trotting smartly along a sandy road through the fields with the colonel and Hugh loping in front of them. Firefly was a black mettlesome gelding. He had reared and plunged when Hugh mounted, and even now he was champing his bit and leaping playfully at times, but the lad sat him with an unconcern of his capers that held the Kentucky boy's eye.

"Gosh," he said, "but Hugh can ride! I wonder if he could stay on him bareback."

"I suppose so," Barbara said; "Hugh can do anything."

The Summer fields of corn and grain waved away on each side under the wind, innumerable negroes were at work and song on either side, great barns and whitewashed cabins dotted the rich landscape which beyond the plantation broke against woods of somber pines. For an hour they drove, the boy's bewildered eye missing few details and understanding few, so foreign to him were all the changes wrought by hand, and he could hardly have believed that this country was once as wild as his own—that this was to be impoverished and his own become even a richer land. Many questions the little girl asked—and some of his answers made her shudder.

"Papa said last night that several of our kinsfolk spoke of going to your country in a party, and Harry and Hugh are crazy to go with them. Papa said people would be swarming over the Cumberland mountains before long."

"I wish you'd come along."

Barbara laughed.

"I wouldn't like to lose my hair."

"I'll watch out for that," said the boy with such confident gravity that Barbara turned to look at him.

"I believe you would," she murmured. And presently:

"What did the Indians call you?"

"White Arrow."

"White Arrow. That's lovely. Why?"

"I could outrun all the other boys."

"Then you'll have to run tomorrow when we go to the fair at Williamsburg."

"The fair?"

Barbara explained.

For an hour or more they had driven and there was no end to the fields of tobacco and grain.

"Are we still on your land?"

Barbara laughed. "Yes, we can't drive around the plantation and get back for dinner. I think we'd better turn now."

"Plan-ta-tion," said the lad. "What's that?"

Barbara waved her whip.

"Why all this—the land—the farm."

"Oh!"

"It's called Red Oaks—from those big trees back of the house."

"Oh. I know oaks—all of 'em."

She wheeled the ponies and with fresh zest they scampered for home.

She even let them run for a while, laughing and chatting meanwhile, though the light wagon swayed from side to side perilously as the boy thought, and when, in his ignorance of the discourtesy involved, he was on the point of reaching for the reins, she spoke to them and pulled them gently into a swift trot. Everybody had gathered for the noonday dinner when they swung around the great trees and up to the back porch. The clamor of the great bell gave its summons and the guests began straggling in by couples from the garden. Just as they were starting in the Kentucky boy gave a cry and darted down the path. A towering figure in coonskin cap and hunter's garb was halted at the sun-dial and looking toward them.

"Now, I wonder who that is," said Colonel Dale. "Jupiter, but that boy can run!"

They saw the tall stranger stare wonderingly at the boy and throw back his head and laugh. Then the two came on together. The boy was still flushed but the hunter's face was grave.

"This is Dave," said the boy simply.

"Dave Yandell," added the stranger, smiling and taking off his cap. "I've been at Williamsburg to register some lands and I thought I'd come and see how this young man is getting along."

Colonel Dale went quickly to meet him with outstretched hand.

"I'm glad you did," he said heartily. "Erskine has already told us about you. You are just in time for dinner."

"That's mighty kind," said Dave. And the ladies, after he was presented, still looked at him with much curiosity and great interest. Truly, strange visitors were coming to Red Oaks these days.

That night the subject of Hugh and Harry going back home with the two Kentuckians was broached to Colonel Dale, and to the wondering delight of the two boys both fathers seemed to consider it favorably. Mr. Brockton was going to England for a visit, the Summer was coming on, and both fathers thought it would be a great benefit to their sons. Even Mrs. Dale, on whom the hunter had made a most agreeable impression, smiled and said she would already be willing to trust her son with their new guest anywhere

"I shall take good care of him, madam," said Dave with a bow.

Colonel Dale, too, was greatly taken with the stranger, and he asked many questions of the new land beyond the mountains. There was dancing again that night, and the hunter, towering a head above them all, looked on with smiling interest. He even took part in a square dance with Miss Jane Willoughby, handling his great bulk with astonishing grace and lightness of foot. Then the elder gentlemen went into the drawing-room to their port and pipes, and the boy Erskine slipped after them and listened enthralled to the talk of the coming war.

Colonel Dale had been in Hanover ten years before, when one Patrick Henry voiced the first intimation of Independence in Virginia; Henry, a country storekeeper — bankrupt; farmer — bankrupt; storekeeper again, and bankrupt again; an idler, hunter, fisher, and story-teller—even a "barkeeper," as Mr. Jefferson once dubbed him, because Henry had once helped his father-in-law to keep tavern. That far back Colonel Dale had heard Henry denounce the clergy, stigmatize the king as a tyrant who had forfeited all claim to obedience, and had seen the orator caught up on the shoulders of the crowd and amidst shouts of applause borne around the courthouse green. He had seen the same Henry ride into Richmond two years later on a lean horse; with papers in his saddle-pockets, his expression grim, his tall figure stooping, a peculiar twinkle in his small blue eyes, his brown wig without powder, his coat peach-blossom in color, his knee-breeches of leather, and his stockings of yarn. The speaker of the Burgesses was on a dais under a red canopy supported by gilded rods, and the clerk sat beneath with a mace on the table before him, but Henry cried for liberty or death, and the shouts of treason failed then and there to save Virginia for the king. The lad's brain whirled. What did all this mean? Who was this king and what had he done? He had known but the one from whom he had run away. And this talk of taxes and Stamp Acts; and where was that strange land, New England, whose people had made tea of the salt water in Boston harbor? Until a few days before he had never known what tea was, and he didn't like it. When he got Dave alone he would learn and learn and learn—everything. And then the young people came quietly in and sat down quietly, and Colonel Dale, divining what they wanted, got Dave started on stories of the wild wilderness that was his home—the first chapter in the Iliad of Kentucky—the land of dark forests and cane thickets that separated Catawbas, Creeks, and Cherokees on the south from Delawares, Wyandottes, and Shawnees on the north, who fought one another, and all of whom the whites must fight. How Boone came and stayed two years in the wilderness alone, and when found by his brother was lying on his back in the woods lustily singing hymns. How hunters and surveyors followed; how the first fort was built, and the first women stood on the banks of the Kentucky River. He told of the perils and hardships of the first journeys thither—fights with wild beasts and wild men, chases, hand-to-hand combats, escapes, and massacres—and only the breathing of his listeners could be heard, save the sound of his own voice. And he came finally to the story of the attack on the fort, the raising of a small hand above the cane, palm outward, and the swift dash of a slender brown body into the fort, and then, seeing the boy's face turn scarlet, he did not tell how that same lad had slipped back into the woods even while the fight was going on, and slipped back with the bloody scalp of his enemy, but ended with the timely coming of the Virginians, led by the lad's father, who got his death-wound at the very gate. The tense breathing of his listeners culminated now in one general deep breath.

Colonel Dale rose and turned to General Willoughby.

"And that's where he wants to take our boys."

"Oh, it's much safer now," said the hunter. "We have had no trouble for some time, and there's no danger inside the fort."

"I can imagine you keeping those boys inside the fort when there's so much going on outside. Still—" Colonel Dale stopped and the two boys took heart again. The ladies rose to go to bed, and Mrs. Dale was shaking her head very doubtfully, but she smiled up at the tall hunter when she bade him goodnight.

"I shall not take back what I said."

"Thank you, madam," said Dave, and he bent his lips to her absurdly little white hand.

Colonel Dale escorted the boys and Dave to their room. Mr. Yandell must go with them to the fair at Williamsburg next morning, and Mr. Yandell would go gladly. They would spend the night there and go to the Governor's Ball. The next day there was a county fair, and perhaps Mr. Henry would speak again. Then Mr. Yandell must come back with them to Red Oaks and pay them a visit—no, the colonel would accept no excuse whatever.

The boy plied Dave with questions about the people in the wilderness and passed to sleep. Dave lay awake a long time thinking that war was sure to come. They were Americans now, said Colonel Dale—not Virginians, just as nearly a century later the same people were to say:

"We are not Americans now—we are Virginians."

VII

It was a merry cavalcade that swung around the great oaks that Spring morning in 1774. Two coaches with outriders and postillons led the way with their precious freight—the older ladies in the first coach, and the second blossoming with flower-like faces and starred with dancing eyes. Booted and spurred, the gentlemen rode behind, and after them rolled the baggage-wagons, drawn by mules in jingling harness. Harry on a chestnut sorrel and the young Kentuckian on a high-stepping gray followed the second coach—Hugh on Firefly champed the length of the column. Colonel Dale and Dave brought up the rear. The road was of sand and there was little sound of hoof or wheel—only the hum of voices, occasional sallies when a neighbor joined them, and laughter from the second coach as happy and care-free as the singing of birds from trees by the roadside.

The capital had been moved from Jamestown to the spot where Bacon had taken the oath against England—then called Middle-Plantation, and now Williamsburg. The cavalcade wheeled into Gloucester street, and Colonel Dale pointed out to Dave the old capitol at one end and William and Mary College at the other. Mr. Henry had thundered in the old capitol, the Burgesses had their council-chamber there, and in the hall there would be a ball that night. Near the street was a great building which the colonel pointed out as the governor's palace, surrounded by pleasure-grounds of full three hundred acres and planted thick with linden-trees. My Lord Dunmore lived there. Back at the plantation Dave had read in an old copy of The Virginia Gazette, amid advertisements of shopkeepers, the arrival and departure of ships, and poetical bits that sang of Myrtilla, Florella, and other colonial belles, how the town had made an illumination in honor of the recent arrival of the elegant Lady Dunmore, and her three fine, sprightly daughters, from whose every look flashed goodness of heart. For them the gentlemen of the Burgesses were to give a ball the next night. At this season the planters came with their families to the capitol, and the street was as brilliant as a fancy-dress parade would be to us. It was filled with coaches and fours. Maidens moved daintily along in silk and lace, high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings. Youths passed on spirited horses, college students in academic dress swaggered through the throng, and from his serene excellency's coach, drawn by six milk-white horses, my lord bowed grimly to the grave lifting of hats on either side of the street.

The cavalcade halted before a building with a leaden bust of Sir Walter Raleigh over the main doorway, the old Raleigh Tavern, in the Apollo Room of which Mr. Jefferson had rapturously danced with his Belinda, and which was to become the Faneuil Hall of Virginia. Both coaches were quickly surrounded by bowing gentlemen, young gallants, and frolicsome students. Dave, the young Kentuckian, and Harry would be put up at the tavern, and, for his own reasons, Hugh elected to stay with them. With an au revoir of white hands from the coaches, the rest went on to the house of relatives and friends.

Inside the tavern Hugh was soon surrounded by fellow students and boon companions. He pressed Dave and the boy to drink with them, but Dave laughingly declined and took the lad up to their room. Below they could hear Hugh's merriment going on, and when he came upstairs a while later his face was flushed, he was in great spirits, and was full of enthusiasm over a horse race and cock-fight that he had arranged for the afternoon. With him came a youth of his own age with dare-devil eyes and a suave manner, one Dane Grey, to whom Harry gave scant greeting. One patronizing look from the stranger toward the Kentucky boy and within the latter a fire of antagonism was instantly kindled. With a word after the two went out, Harry snorted his explanation:

"Tory!"

In the early afternoon coach and horsemen moved out to an "old field." Hugh was missing from the Dale party, and General Willoughby frowned when he noted his son's absence. When they arrived a most extraordinary concert of sounds was filling the air. On a platform stood twenty fiddlers in conest for a fiddle—each sawing away for dear life and each playing a different tune—a custom that still survives in our own hills. After that a "quire of ballads" was sung for. Then a crowd of boys gathered to run one hundred and twelve yards for a hat worth twelve shillings, and Dave nudged his young friend. A moment later Harry cried to Barbara:

"Look there!"

There was their young Indian lining up with the runners, his face calm, but an eager light in his eyes. At the word he started off almost leisurely, until the whole crowd was nearly ten yards ahead of him, and then a yell of astonishment rose from the crowd. The boy was skimming the ground on wings. Past one after another he flew, and laughing and hardly out of breath he bounded over the finish, with the first of the rest laboring with bursting lungs ten yards behind. Hugh and Dane Ghey had appeared arm in arm and were moving through the crowd with great gayety and some boisterousness, and when the boy appeared with his hat Grey shouted:

"Good for the little savage!" Erskine wheeled furiously but Dave caught him by the arm and led him back to Harry and Barbara, who looked so pleased that the lad's ill-humor passed at once.

"What you reckon I c'n do with this hat?"

"Put it on!" smiled Barbara; but it was so ludicrous surmounting his hunter's garb that she couldn't help laughing aloud. Harry looked uneasy, but it was evident that the girl was the one person who could laugh at the sensitive little backwoodsman with no offense.

"I reckon you're right," he said, and gravely he handed it to Harry and gravely Harry accepted it. Hugh and his friend had not approached them, for Hugh had seen the frown on his father's face, but Erskine saw Grey look long at Barbara, turn to question Hugh, and again he began to burn within.

The wrestlers had now stepped forth to battle for a pair of silver buckles, and the boy in turn nudged Dave, but unavailingly. The wrestling was good and Dave watched it with keen interest. One huge bull-necked fellow was easily the winner, but when the silver buckles were in his hand, he boastfully challenged anybody in the crowd. Dave shouldered through the crowd and faced the victor.

"I'll try you once," he said, and a shout of approval rose.

The Dale party crowded close and my lord's coach appeared on the outskirts and stopped.

"Backholts or catch-as-catch-can?" asked the victor sneeringly.

"As you please," said Dave.

The bully rushed. Dave caught him around the neck with his left arm, his right swinging low, the bully was lifted from the ground, crushed against Dave's breast, the wind went out of him with a grunt, and Dave with a smile began swinging him to and fro as though he were putting a child to sleep. The spectators yelled their laughter and the bully roared like a bull. Then Dave reached around with his left hand, caught the bully's left wrist, pulled loose his hold, and with a leftward twist of his own body tossed his antagonist some several feet away. The bully turned once in the air and lighted resoundingly on his back. He got up dazed and sullen, but breaking into a good-natured laugh, shook his head and held forth the buckles to Dave.

"You won 'em," Dave said. "They're yours. I wasn't wrastling for them. You challenged. We'll shake hands."

Then my Lord Dunmore sent for Dave and asked him where he was from.

"And do you know the Indian country on this side of the Cumberland?" asked his lordship.

"Very well."

His lordship smiled thoughtfully.

"I may have need of you."

Dave bowed:

"I am an American, my lord."

His lordship flamed, but he controlled himself.

"You are at least an open enemy," he said, and gave orders to move on.

The horse-race was now on, and meanwhile a pair of silk stockings, of one pistol's value, was yet to be conferred. Colonel Dale had given Hugh permission to ride Firefly in the race, but when he saw the lad's condition he peremptorily refused.

"And nobody else can ride him," he said, with much disappointment.

"Let me try!" cried Erskine.

"You!" Colonel Dale started to laugh, but he caught Dave's eye.

"Surely," said Dave. The colonel hesitated.

"Very well—I will."

At once the three went to the horse, and the negro groom rolled his eyes when he learned what his purpose was.

"Dis hoss'll kill dat boy," he muttered, but the horse had already submitted his haughty head to the lad's hand and was standing quietly. Even Colonel Dale showed amazement and concern when the boy insisted that the saddle be taken off, as he wanted to ride bareback, and again Dave overcame his scruples with a word of full confidence. The boy had been riding pony-races bareback, he explained, among the Indians, as long as he had been able to sit a horse. The astonishment of the crowd when they saw Colonel Dale's favorite horse enter the course with a young Indian apparently on him bareback will have to be imagined, but when they recognized the rider as the lad who had won the race, the betting through psychological perversity was stronger than ever on Firefly. Hugh even took an additional bet with his friend Grey, who was quite openly scornful.

"You bet on the horse now," he said.

"On both," said Hugh.

It was a pretty and a close race between Firefly and a white-starred bay mare, and they came down the course neck and neck like two whirlwinds. A war-whoop so Indian-like and curdling that it startled every old frontiersman who heard it came suddenly from one of the riders. Then Firefly stretched ahead inch by inch, and another triumphant savage yell heralded victory as the black horse swept over the line a length ahead. Dane Grey swore quite fearfully, for it was a bet that he could ill afford to lose. He was talking with Barbara when the boy came back to the Dales, and something he was saying made the girl color resentfully, and the lad heard her say sharply:

"He is my cousin," and she turned away from the young gallant and gave the youthful winner a glad smile. Just then a group of four men stopped near, looked closely at the little girl, and held a short consultation. One of them came forward with a pair of silk stockings in his hand.

"These are for the loveliest maiden present here. The committee chooses you."

And later he reported to his fellow members:

"It was like a red rose courtesying and breathing thanks."

Again Hugh and Dane Grey were missing when the party started back to the town—they were gone to bet on "Bacon's Thunderbolts" in a cock-fight. That night they still were missing when the party went to see the Virginia Comedians in a play by one Mr. Congreve—they were gaming that night—and next morning when the Kentucky lad arose, he and Dave through his window saw the two young roisterers approaching the porch of the hotel—much dishevelled and all but staggering with drink.

"I don't like that young man," said Dave, "and he has a bad influence on Hugh."

That morning news came from England that set the town a-quiver. England's answer to the Boston tea-party had been the closing of Boston harbor. In the House of Burgesses, the news was met with a burst of indignation. The 1st of June was straightway set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer that God would avert the calamity threatening the civil rights of America. In the middle of the afternoon my lord's coach and six white horses swung from his great yard and made for the capitol—my lord sitting erect and haughty, his lips set with the resolution to crush the spirit of the rebellion. It must have been a notable scene, for Nicholas, Bland, Lee, Harrison, Pendleton, Henry and Jefferson, and perhaps Washington, were there. And my lord was far from popular. He had hitherto girded himself with all the trappings of etiquette, had a court herald prescribe rules for the guidance of Virginians in approaching his excellency, had entertained little and, unlike his predecessors, made no effort to establish cordial relations with the people of the capitol. The Burgesses were to give a great ball in his honor that very night, and now he was come to dissolve them. And dissolve them he did. They bowed gravely and with no protest. Shaking with anger my lord stalked to his coach and six while they repaired to the Apollo Room to prohibit the use of tea and propose a general congress of the colonies. And that ball came to pass. Haughty hosts received their haughty guest with the finest and gravest courtesy, bent low over my lady's hand, danced with her daughters, and wrung from my lord's reluctant lips the one grudging word of comment:

"Gentlemen!"

And the ladies of his family bobbed their heads sadly in confirmation, for the steel-like barrier between them was so palpable that it could have been touched that night, it seemed, by the hand.

The two backwoodsmen had been dazzled by the brilliance of it all, for the boy had stood with Barbara, who had been allowed to look on for a while. Again my lord had summoned Dave to him and asked many questions about the wilderness beyond the Cumberland, and he even had the boy to come up and shake hands, and asked him where he had learned to ride so well. He lifted his eyebrows when Dave answered for him and murmured with surprise and interest:

"So—so!"

Before Barbara was sent home Hugh and Dane Grey, dressed with great care, came in, with an exaggeration of dignity and politeness that fooled few others than themselves. Hugh, catching Barbara's sad and reproachful glance, did not dare go near her, but Dane made straight for her side when he entered the room—and bowed with great gallantry. To the boy he paid no attention whatever, and the latter, fired with indignation and hate, turned hastily away. But in a corner unseen he could not withhold watching the two closely, and he felt vaguely that he was watching a frightened bird and a snake. The little girl's self-composure seemed quite to vanish, her face flushed, her eyes were downcast, and her whole attitude had a mature embarrassment that was far beyond her years. The lad wondered and was deeply disturbed. The half overlooking and wholly contemptuous glance that Grey had shot over his head had stung him like a knife-cut, so like an actual knife indeed that without knowing it his right hand was then fumbling in his belt. Dave too was noticing and so was Barbara's mother and her father, who knew very well that this smooth, suave, bold, young daredevil was deliberately leading Hugh into all the mischief he could find. Nor did he leave the girl's side until she was taken home. Erskine, too, left them and went back to the tavern and up to his room. Then with his knife in his belt he went down again and waited on the porch. Already guests were coming back from the party and it was not long before he saw Hugh and Dane Grey half-stumbling up the steps. Erskine rose. Grey confronted the lad dully for a moment and then straightened.

"Here's anuzzer one wants to fight," he said thickly. "My young friend, I will oblige you anywhere with anything, at any time—except tonight. You must regard zhat as great honor, for I am not accustomed to fight with savages."

And he waved the boy away with such an insolent gesture that the lad, knowing no other desire with an enemy than to kill in any way possible, snatched his knife from his belt. He heard a cry of surprise and horror from Hugh and a huge hand caught his upraised wrist.

"Put it back!" said Dave sternly.

The dazed boy obeyed and Dave led him upstairs.

VIII

Dave talked to the lad about the enormity of his offense, but to Dave he was inclined to defend himself and his action. Next morning, however, when the party started back to Red Oaks, Erskine felt a difference in the atmosphere that made him uneasy. Barbara alone seemed unchanged, and he was quick to guess that she had not been told of the incident. Hugh was distinctly distant and surly for another reason as well. He had wanted to ask young Grey to become one of their party and his father had decisively forbidden him—for another reason too than his influence over Hugh: Grey and his family were Tories and in high favor with Lord Dunmore.

As yet Dave had made no explanation or excuse for his young friend, but he soon made up his mind that it would be wise to offer the best extenuation as soon as possible; which was simply that the lad knew no better, had not yet had the chance to learn, and on the rage of impulse had acted just as he would have done among the Indians, whose code alone he knew.

The matter came to a head shortly after their arrival at Red Oaks when Colonel Dale, Harry, Hugh and Dave were on the front porch. The boy was standing behind the box-hedge near the steps and Barbara had just appeared in the doorway.

"Well, what was the trouble?" Colonel Dale had just asked.

"He tried to stab Grey unarmed and without warning," said Hugh shortly.

At the moment, the boy caught sight of Barbara. Her eyes, filled with scorn, met his in one long, sad, withering look, and she turned noiselessly back into the house. Noiselessly too he melted into the garden, slipped down to the river-bank, and dropped to the ground. He knew at last what he had done. Nothing was said to him when he came back to the house and that night he scarcely opened his lips. In silence he went to bed and next morning he was gone.

The mystery was explained when Barbara told how the boy too must have overheard Hugh.

"He's hurt," said Dave, "and he's gone home."

"On foot?" asked Colonel Dale incredulously.

"He can trot all day and make almost as good time as a horse."

"Why, he'll starve."

Dave laughed:

"He could get there on roots and herbs and wild honey, but he'll have fresh meat every day. Still, I'll have to try to overtake him. I must go, anyhow."

And he asked for his horse and went to get ready for the journey. Ten minutes later Hugh and Harry rushed joyously to his room.

"We're going with you!" they cried, and Dave was greatly pleased. An hour later all were ready, and at the last moment Firefly was led in, saddled and bridled, and with a leading halter around his neck.

"Harry," said Colonel Dale, "carry your cousin my apologies and give him Firefly on condition that he ride him back some day. Tell him this home is his"—the speaker halted, but went on gravely and firmly—"whenever he pleases."

"And give him my love," said Barbara, holding back her tears.

At the river-gate they turned to wave a last good-by and disappeared in the woods. At that hour the boy far over in the wilderness ahead of them had cooked a squirrel that he had shot for his breakfast and was gnawing it to the bones. Soon he rose and at a trot sped on toward his home beyond the Cumberland. And with him, etched with acid on the steel of his brain sped two images—Barbara's face as he last saw it and the face of young Dane Grey.

To Be Continued

Sports Aid Longevity

The marked decrease in the British death rate among middle aged persons is attributed to the fact that so many now go in for outdoor sports.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOUR little girl needs a school dress the one shown in No. 1899 ought to please her, for it is attractive as well as practicable. Made of wool or kasha jersey it is suitable for the colder months but it can also be made of poplin, linene or gingham. No. 1867 is a cute little panty frock and No. 1255 is just the thing for the child who needs some comfortable nighties.

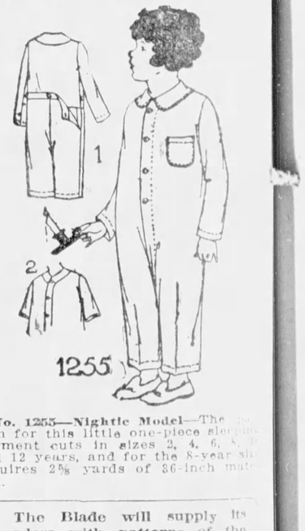
No. 1884—One-Piece Style—Of satin or silk crepe, this charming model which cuts in one piece, as shown in accompanying diagram, would be lovely. The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and for the 36-inch size, 3½ yards of 40-inch material is required. The embroidery pattern No. 666 costs 15c extra.

No. 1861—Fifth Avenue Model—Little sewing and less fitting is needed to complete this charming frock, the simple construction of which is shown in the diagram pictured to the left. The pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large. And for the medium size, 4 yards of material 40 inches wide with 3 yards of binding is required with but an hour of your time.

No. 1867—Panty Frock—This distinctive little panty frock could be made of gingham, a cotton or wool crepe, or a pretty little printed challie would be nice, too. Mother will find it very easy to launder, for the little frock can be opened at the left side and laid flat to iron. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. For the 4-year size, 2 yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1899—School Dress—The pattern is obtainable in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with 4¼ yards of braid.

No. 1888—Overblouse—Can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The blouse is all in one and slightly gathered, and joined to a hip band which ties jauntily to one side. In the medium size, this blouse requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material. The embroidery, which adds considerably to its attractiveness, is easily done and consists mostly of running stitches. The embroidery pattern No. 666 costs 15c extra.



No. 1255—Nightie Model—The pattern for this little one-piece sleeping garment cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and for the 8-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Vigorous Old Age

WHY separate youth and old age with a deep and ever-widening abyss?

The bloom of youth and the hardy, ruddy glow of Old Age—sixteen and sixty—should be separated only by the span of years and not by varying differences of physical wholesomeness.

Vigorous old age is within the grasp of all. S. S. S. brings that hale and hearty feeling back with a rush. Rich red blood is the greatest enemy of weakening, health undermining Old Age. S. S. S. builds Red Blood Cells. Rich, red blood coursing through your veins sweeps away impurities that retard the proper functioning of your system. Old Age—once a dreaded agony becomes a vigorous, enjoyable, care free time of life.

S. S. S. is made of carefully selected herbs and barks—scientifically prepared and proportioned. Welcome Old Age when it comes. Be ready to withstand the attacks of diseases that follow in its wake. Meet Old Age with a hearty handshake. A handshake that speaks of well being—of a vigorous, clear thinking, red blooded constitution. S. S. S. is your best friend when Old Age is seen rounding the corner. Get a bottle and drive care and worry away. All leading drug stores carry it. The large size is the more economical.

S.S.S. Makes You Feel Like Yourself Again

MUTT AND JEFF— Yale and Harvard Please Take Notice — By "BUD" FISHER

GOING SOME PLACE, JEFF?
YES, I'M GOING TO HARVARD AND JOIN THE FOOT BALL TEAM! HARVARD CAN USE A GOOD PLAYER LIKE ME THIS FALL!
FINE! AND TO SHOW OUR IMPARTIALITY I'LL JOIN THE YALE ELEVEN!
GREAT! THEN WE CAN PLAY AGAINST EACH OTHER!
WAIT HERE JUST A SECOND!
I CAN SEE THE BIG HEADLINE NOW AFTER THE YALE-HARVARD GAME.—"JEFF THROWS MUTT FOR A LOSS ON THE TWO YARD LINE AND SAVES GAME."
I SEE BY THE SCHEDULE THAT YALE AND HARVARD DON'T MEET UNTIL THE TWENTY-FOURTH, SO—
YES, YES GO ON!
SO WHY WAIT? LET'S SETTLE THE SUPREMACY RIGHT NOW!
FOUL TACKLE, I CALLS IT!
BUMP!

Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, write today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-75, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated booklet containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores

BOOZE FRIGATES RUN UNCHECKED

Washington Official Says Coast Guard Is No Protection.

...ing presents now the ...lem in prohibition en... Mabel Walker Wille... attorney general in ...rcement prosecutions, ...annual report to At... Daugherty. The re... ...mented on the light ...ry law violators in ...courts as compared ...posed in other courts. ...smuggling business," ...Willebrandt, "is the big... ...problem the United ...faced on the high ...st guard is our police ...ur territorial waters, ...by the customs offi... States marshals and ...of the department of ...coastal states. The ...the only force having ...deal with smuggling ...seas. Observation is ...that it's equipment is ...control it along our ...Pacific coast lines."

No Figures Available.

...precise estimate of the ...smuggling could be ...report said, an indica... ...amount was seen in im... ...exports from nearby ...ports.

...it was said, showed ...shipments from Nassau ...to be destined to the ...were valued at $7,... ...the last fiscal year, ...ations there totaled $4,... ...difference being held to ...smugglers' profits from ...this one port.

...difference in federal ...ments for prohibition ...Mrs. Willebrandt said that ...sentence imposed in ...Kentucky district was ...compared with an aver... ...of only 21 hours in the ...Kentucky district.

Less Divorce Treatment.

...Western Michigan, the average ...for prohibition violations ...months and three days ...only 13 hours in Rhode ...Northern Ohio, the ...sentence was three months ...days as compared to aver... ...days in Connecticut and ...The Northern Illi... ...was 27 days.

...speed in disposing of prohibition ...has been dependent upon dis... ...attorneys, the report said, and ...the "padlock" provisions of ...prohibition act has been ex...

...smuggling also ...x and other ...handled by her office, ...the assistant attorney general re... ...many cases decided favorably ...the government. More than a ...thousand cases under the pure food ...laws were terminated during the year.

PRINTS BIBLE IN SERIAL FORM

Kansas Newspaper Runs New Testament as Continued Story.

A test of more than a year having proved the popularity of publishing the New Testament in serial form as a weekly feature, the Topeka State Journal, among the few if not the first newspaper in the United States to attempt such an innovation, has announced its plan to continue the series by printing the entire Bible in a "continued story" form.

The compilation has been prepared by Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka minister and author, and editor of the Christian Herald of New York. It was on Dr. Sheldon's suggestion that the New Testament serial was started by the Journal.

The new serial will be known as "The Everyday Bible." It is a condensed form, all passages of a controversial nature or such as might be considered objectional for public reading being eliminated. The main historical data and teachings remain.

This form of the Bible is designed for the newspaper reader who has not the time nor perhaps the inclination to read the Bible in its entirety, said Arthur J Carruth, Jr., manager of the Journal. "It is really a busy man's Bible, told in interesting story form.

"The printing of the New Testament in serial form has aroused interest all over the English speaking world. We have letters from every state in the Union; from many parts of Canada, from Australia and from England. Several British newspapers not only inquired about the success of the undertaking but indicated their intention of adopting a like plan. A number of newspapers in the United States took up the serial.

"The publication of the New Testament will be completed next month. We have used a 'newspaper English' version and are convinced that our readers have taken a tremendous interest in the plan."

Relieve Piles Do It Now

Write for Free Trial or Send to Nearest Druggist for a 60 Cent Box of Pyramid Pile Suppositories—Their Soothing Influence is Remarkable.

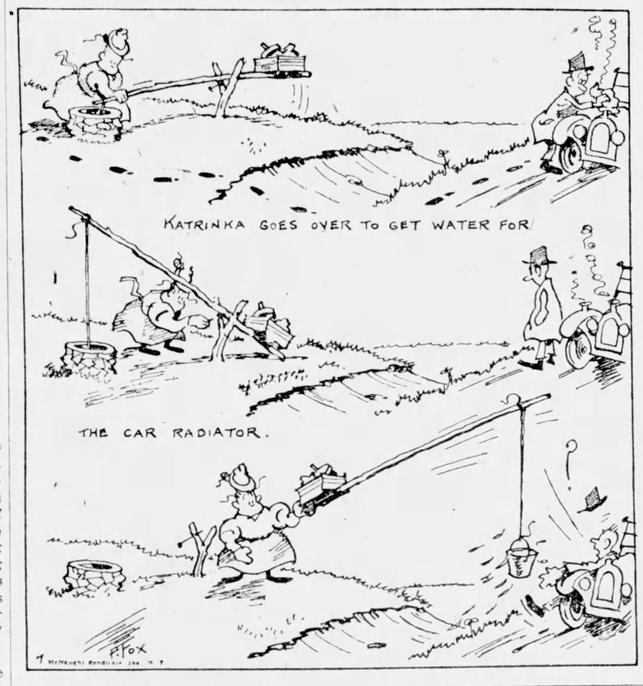
If you are one of those unfortunates struggling with the pain and distress of itching, bleeding, protruding piles or hemorrhoids, ask any druggist for a 60 cent box of Pyramid Pile Suppositories. Take no substitute. Relief should come so quickly you will wonder why anyone should continue to suffer the pain of such distressing condition. For a free trial package, send name and address on coupon.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
622 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Suppositories, in plain wrapper.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

The Powerful Katrinka



NEW LEGION CHIEF WON WAR LAURELS IN ARGONNE FOREST

Fighting man and cowboy, college graduate and grower of cattle is John R. Quinn, "native son" of Kern county, California, who has been elected National Commander of of the American Legion.

Quinn is making plans for a trip which will take him into many Eastern, Middle Western and Southern states, where Legionnaires will have a chance to glimpse the square jaw, determined mouth and Irish smile of their new leader.

Quinn is not an orator, rather from choice than lack of ability. His friends say he is so intensely sincere that he won't permit himself to turn loose a flow of words which might sound well but mean nothing. Instead, Quinn speaks briefly and not often, but when he does talk he carries his hearers along with plain, homely words pregnant with meaning that is perfectly clear and as forcible as "Jack Quinn" when he was a fighting captain leading doughboys in Argonne Forest.

Born on Ranch.

Born on a California cattle ranch 34 years ago, Quinn has spent most of his life there, except for four years at the University of California, three years as a soldier and one year as commander of California veterans. The Quinn ranch, owned by the new veterans' head and his father, Harry Quinn, covers 10,000 acres and is one of the largest in this state.

Quinn was herding cattle on his lands one day early in April, 1917, when he learned that America had entered the war. A few days later he was on his way to the Presidio, San Francisco, to enter an officers' training school. Commissioned a captain in artillery, Quinn was assigned to Camp Lewis, Wash. He went overseas with Battery F, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Field Artillery. He acted as a major in several engagements under fierce fire in the Argonne.

Men Admire Him.

"Quinn's men went through hell for him over there, and they would do the same thing for him now if he just said the word," asserted a buck private who served under the legion chief in France. "Quinn was the bestliked captain in France. For one thing, he never thought of eating or sleeping after a hard day's work until every man in his command was well cared for."

After the armistice Quinn took up ranching again in Kern county, where he herded cattle until September, 1921, when he was elected Commander of the California Department of the Legion. He devoted a year to this work, without salary, and shortly after took charge of the campaign to vote $10,000,000 for farm loans and homes for veterans. The big bond issue was voted by California with the greatest majority ever given any bond issue in the state.

Quinn first became prominent among legionnaires at the second annual convention of the State organization, when he broke up an attempt to put into effect the "unit" system of voting, whereby Congressional groups were voted by a majority. This plan, undesired by the small county delegations, which were casting about for a leader, was attacked by Quinn.

German War Vet Imprisoned for Writing of Orgies of Officers

Living in prison in Potsdam, awaiting trial before the Leipsic supreme court on a charge of treason, is a German writer whose case furnishes striking evidence of the power still wielded by the old military caste. He is called a German Dreyfus by the Berner Tagwacht in an account of the affair recently published in that Swiss newspaper.

Heinrich Wandt, a Social Democrat, served the kaiser four years in the World war, one year at the front and the rest of the time as an interpreter in Belgium. He kept tab on what he saw there and in 1919 published a book, "Etappe Gent" (Back of the Front at Ghent), which created a sensation in Germany. Thousands of former enlisted men welcomed it as an accurate description of the life led behind the front by many of the officers of the kaiser's army.

In his book Herr Wandt drew vivid sketches of the orgies indulged in by the "flower of Prussian militarism" and abuses to which these officers had subjected helpless Belgian civilians. Not content with generalities, the author named 154 officers, ranging in rank from commanding generals down to lieutenants, as guilty of participating in orgies and outrages. And, the Tagwacht writer says, not a single one of the men so branded had the courage to hale Herr Wandt into court on libel charges. But he was made the target of a shower of threatening anonymous letters and waylaid and badly beaten several times in the streets of Berlin.

Faces Courts Often.

A number of Berlin attorneys, themselves ex-officers, took up the cudgels for their former "comrades-in-arms" and brought actions against Herr Wandt "in the public interest," accusing him of insulting the German officers' corps. In 1920-21 hardly a week passed without seeing the author defending himself from such charges in the Berlin-Moabit court. But Wandt always produced so many witnesses to justify his statements that the complainants were worsted, except in one case where he had made the mistake of referring to Prince Heinrich of Reuss No. 37 instead of No. 38, for which offense he was sentenced to six months in jail. His lawyer, Walter Bahm, a prominent jurist, called the trial "a comouflaged less majeste process."

In the meantime all this persecution was booming the "Etappe Gent" which soon sold up to 150,000 copies and was translated into English, French and Dutch. Then it occurred to the army clique to try to apply the famous paragraph of German penal law covering so-called diplomatic treason, and reading:

"Anyone intentionally making public reports which he knows should be kept secret from another government for the good of the German empire shall be punished with not less than two years' imprisonment."

Goes Back to Jail.

This worked. October 11, 1921, Herr Wandt was arrested on a charge of treason and lodged in the Potsdam prison. March 25, 1922, he succeeded in escaping, and sought refuge in Ghent. When the French occupied the Ruhr last January, Wandt went to Dusseldorf as a reporter for an American paper, trusting in the rule forbidding the German police in the occupied territory from arresting political offenders there. But January 26 he was seized by six German policemen, badly beaten up, smuggled over the border in an ambulance and delivered, more dead than alive, to the German authorities in Elberfeld. Wandt was then sent back to the Potsdam prison.

Despite the demands of his attorney, Wandt's case is still being delayed. The Leipzig court has merely decided that when his trial does come off it shall not be open to the public or press. The leader of the army clique back of the prosecution of Herr Wandt is said to be Admiral Von Schroeder, former commander of the marine corps.

PRAISES MELLON FOR DRY EFFORT

Wheeler Says Enforcement Is Achievement of Treasury Department.

The record attained by the prohibition unit of the treasury in enforcement is one of achievement, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league, declared in a letter sent to Secretary Mellon.

Mr. Wheeler congratulated the secretary on his recent statement of enforcement results and asserted that the federal law was as well enforced as were state prohibition laws in 33 states, which enacted them during the first years of their operation.

After observing the growing sentiment over a 30-year period, Mr. Wheeler told the secretary, he has more reason to be confident of final victory today than at any time.

"Congratulations on your publication of the results which the prohibition unit has obtained in the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment," Mr. Wheeler wrote. "It is a record of achievement.

"If state and federal officers and the people will co-operate in carrying out the comprehensive law enforcement program outlined by President Coolidge and endorsed by the governors, even greater gains will be recorded. We shall see still greater results when the 300,000 state and local officers become as active as the 1,522 federal agents, who in co-operation with the justice department, have been able to obtain 72,489 convictions under national prohibition."

Diogenes was banished from his country for coining false money.

DEMOCRATS WOO WOMEN VOTERS

Suffrage Leader Declares That Party Must Reward to Win.

If the Democratic party is elected to power at the 1924 election, there will be a woman in the cabinet.

This prophecy was made with every evidence of authority by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee. Mrs. Blair has just returned from a survey and organizing trip over the country.

The suggestion was not thrown out as a bait for women's votes. It was made as a statement of fact.

Democrats Want Votes.

"The Democratic party needs women's votes. The Republican party is powerful enough to disregard the women if it chooses. It stands, a potent organization. But if the Democratic party is successful, it is because the women's vote is thrown into the balance," she contended.

Thus, she made it clear that the Democrats realize that they must get out the women's vote if they are to outnumber the G. O. P. in 1924. Where the Republicans can ignore women, or at least make no especial effort to please them as a bloc, the Democrats are being forced to lay long deep plans to secure their interest and co-operation.

Consequently, whether they prefer it or not, the pressure and influence the women will bring on a successful party will be enormous. They will demand recognition by a place in the cabinet—and get it.

Hasn't Selected Department.

Just which department of government would be most suitable for feminine direction Mrs. Blair did not attempt to indicate. Nor did she suggest a suitable woman secretary.

"Surely there is in the whole United States a woman who is capable of running a big business organization such as a government administrative division," she answered objections. "There are many rare and unusual women among our millions.

"Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant to the attorney-general, is the best official in the department of justice. There are others available."

HOME TALENT STORMS SCOUTED

Weather Bureau Disdains Almanac, Calendar Forecasters.

Pay no attention to forecasts of next winter's weather or predictions of weather conditions for long periods in the future, is the advice of the weather bureau.

A prediction from New England that the "coming winter will be the coldest and snowiest winter in history" in that section of the country has led the government officials to disclaim any responsibility for the forecast. The weather bureau does not attempt to issue predictions even of a general character for weeks or months in advance. The subject of forecasting for seasons or considerable periods ahead has long engaged the attention of meteorological scientists, but thus far, weather experts say, no laws of sequences have been discovered whereby long-range forecasts of a reliable character can be made.

Reputable scientists throughout the world agree that the science has not advanced to the point where that can be done. Thus the government experts throw down the predictions of "goose bone weather prophets" and the forecasts which appear in almanacs and calendars a year in advance.

LUSITANIA LOSS CLAIMS UPHELD

Commission Won't Allow Punitive Damages From Germany.

The mixed claims commission, among other decisions determining German liability for American war claims, has upheld in principle, claims growing out of the torpedoing of the Lusitania, except with respect to two grounds. It will not, the commission said, in the decisions announced recently, assess punitive damages in connection with Lusitania claims, nor allow claims for injury to relatives of Americans lost of a nature that it described as "sentimental and vague" mental suffering. Damages for actual mental anguish of relatives, however, will be allowed, it was said.

The principles announced will be applied in specific awards yet to be made in disposing of the total of 278 Lusitania claims, aggregating, as filed, $22,600,000. The commission held that it will consider in the awards the earning capacity of decedents and other factors, including health and station in life.

At the same time the commission dismissed 3,190 claims, totaling about $345,000,000 for the recovery of insurance premiums paid by Americans for protection against war hazards. In dismissing these claims the commission said that under the treaty of Berlin, Germany "cannot be held liable for all losses incident to the very existence of a state of war."

The other decisions embodying principles to be followed in assessment of American claims were announced, one of these holding broadly that liability against Germany must be for proximate and not remote acts of her agents or allies and the other laying down more definite lines of liability.

The largest submarine power cable in existence is in Japan. It is 23 miles long and weighs six tons a 1,000 feet.

The Latest Markets

More confidence in the business outlook, numerpus favorable earnings and dividend announcements and a continuation by the larger operators in their campaign of marking prices up, led to material gains in prices for a majority of the popular industrial issues traded in on the New York Stock exchange during the week ended last Friday.

Rail issues lagged during the week but no weakness in the group was apparent and in many quarters it was believed the carriers were being groomed for the burden of market leadership when large operators undertake to take profits in the industrial shares.

Average prices of 20 representative industrials at the close Friday stood $2.23 above the level one week before, while the rail average was only 33 cents up from a week ago. At $91.14 the industrial average was more than $5 above the level of two weeks ago while the rails at $80.28 were more than $2.50 above the average a fortnight before. Practically all of the leading industrials sometime during the Friday session touched the highest prices recorded since the upward move started following the Steel corporation's announcement Oct. 30 of an extra dividend of ¼ per cent.

Cotton shared with stocks the attention of market followers by sensational advances and at the weekend, something of a slump on profit-taking. The government estimate of 10,248,000 bales as indicated 1923 yield was 767,000 bales under its previous report and served to strengthen the contention of leading authorities that cotton yield is far below the prospective demand. The situation appears the more distressing due to this being the third short crop in succession and the consequent minimum world stores of American cotton.

In the grain markets wheat fluctuations were narrow as a rule while corn exhibited new strength, the cash price advancing close to the dollar mark in Toledo while December delivery reached new high ground around the 79 cent level. Corn underwent something of a collapse Friday following the bearish interpretation of the government crop report showing a yield in excess of 3,029,000,000 bushels, which at Nov. 1 prices represented a reward of two and one-half billion dollars for the corn grower. The crop is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels above last year's yield and the pleasant thing to consider is that prospects call for consumption of every kernel by humans, here or abroad, and the record number of hogs on American farms.

Statisticians found that commodity prices during October showed a slight gain over September, a situation by no means apparent to market followers who had concluded the reverse would be true.

Much interest is attached to the announcement of the amount of unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation. Since April the unfilled tonnage has declined month by month, the statement a month ago showing a decrease of 378,000 tons which was somewhat smaller decrease than that reported for August.

Of national interest was the announcement that 240 railroads had mapped out an expansion and improvement program for 1924 calling for the expenditure of nearly a quarter billion dollars, bringing the total of funds spent or authorized by railroads for expansion and improvement purposes since 1922 to $1,732,516,836. The Association of Railway Executives, in announcing the 1924 program, was quoted as saying the plans had been formulated in the expectation that 1924 would equal the present year with regard to the enormous freight traffic. Thus far in 1923 there have been 19 weeks in which revenue freight loadings passed the million a week mark, unprecedented in rail history. It is apparent the railroads do not look for stagnation or depression for a few months at least.

The immediate course of prices in the stock market, as ever, is a debatable topic, but the general trend still appears upward. The short interest remaining in the New York market is said to be composed of large accounts and the type of trader who fights advances to the last ditch. The amateur bears have received all the punishment they could stand, according to reliable sources, and have abandoned their position. It is not improbable that should business reports continue to reflect reviving confidence in continued prosperity the market will make stubborn bears pay dearly for their fortitude and excited trading with prices soaring would follow as testimony to the surrender by the shorts as well as to weakened technical position of the market.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.09½@1.10½. Corn, cash, 97@98c. Oats, cash, 47@48c. Barley, cash, 73½c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 70c. Clover seed, cash, $13.50; Nov., $13.50; Dec., $13.40; March, $13.22. Alsike, $9.85; Nov., $9.85; Dec., $9.85; March, $10.05. Timothy, cash, $3.80; Nov., $3.80; Dec., $3.80; March, $4.00.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.03; May, $1.08¾; July, $1.05⅜. Corn, Dec., 75½c; May, 73½c; July, 74⅛c. Oats, Dec., 41¾c; May, 44c. Rye, Dec., 67¾c; May, 72¾c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 54c; solid pack, 53c; nut margarine, 26@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 29½@30c; Michigan, 29@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 48c; selects, 60c.

Bacon—Fat, 15½c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 21½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 20½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17½c; 13 to 15 lbs, 15½c. Hams—20c. Lard—16c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 18@20c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 35@40c; hens, 18@20c; light hens, 12@14c; Leghorn broilers, 14@15c; broilers, 18@20c; stags, 12@14c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 55½@57½c; extra firsts, 54½@56½c; firsts, 53½@55½c; packing stock, 32@35c; standard, 53½@55½c; prints, 1c a pound extra. Eggs—French gathered northern, extras, 59c; extra firsts, 56c; Ohio firsts, 53c; western firsts, 51c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oil, 26@26½c; lower grades, 18@19c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Live fat fowls, 19@20c; springers, 19@20c; Leghorns, 15@17c; Leghorn fowls, 13@15c; old roosters, 14@15c; turkeys, 40c; geese, 22@24c; heavy white ducks, 21@23c; light colored ducks, 17@19c. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $1.75@1.85 a 150-pound sack; New York, $2.50@2.65 a 150-pound sack; Early Ohios, $1.25@1.30 a 120-pound sack; Wisconsin, $2.65 a 120-pound sack. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $3.00 a barrel; Maryland, $1.35@1.40 a hamper; Porto Ricos, $1.00 a hamper.

Chicago—Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 18@18c; springs, 18c; roosters, 13c; geese, 18c; turkeys, 30c. Potatoes, dull; receipts, 112 cars; Wisconsin bulk round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.05@1.15 cwt.; few $1.20 cwt.; casked, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; few fancy, $1.15 cwt.; poorly graded bulk round whites, 90c@$1.00 cwt.; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked round whites, U. S. No. 1 and partly graded, 90c@$1.05 cwt.; sacked Red river Ohios, 90@95c cwt.; sacked frozen bottoms, Red rivers, 65@70c cwt. Butter, unsettled; creamery extras, 51½c; standards, 49c; extra firsts, 49@50½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@42½c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 3,370 cases; firsts, 44@50c; ordinary firsts 32@40c.

New York—Butter, steady; receipts, 8,378. Eggs, steady; receipts, 6293; Pacific coast whites, extras 71@74¼c. Cheese firm; receipts, 139,879 pounds.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; slow, steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.00@10.00; fair to good yearlings, $7.25@8.25; choice handyweight butchers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good butcher steers, $5.75@6.75; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.50@9.25; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $4.75@5.25; choice heifers, $5.75@6.75; fair to good heifers, $4.00@5.00; choice cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $3.75@4.25; common cows, canners and cutters, $1.50@2.50; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common aind bologna bulls, $3.50@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; slow and steady; good to choice veal calves, $11.00@12.00; fair to good, $5.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; good to choice spring lambs, $12.50@13.00; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; good to choice sheep, $5.50@6.50; good to choice ewes, $4.50@5.50; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; steady; yorkers, $7.25; heavies and mediums, $7.50; pigs and lights, $6.25; roughs, $5.75; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 70,000; mostly 10c to 20c lower; light mixed, 15c to 25c off; bulk, good and choice 200 to 325-pound butchers, $7.15@7.50; desirable 100 to 190-pound averages, $6.75@7.10; packing sows, $6.50@6.75; better grades weighty slaughtered pigs, $5.75@6.00. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; fed steers, yearlings and desirable beef heifers, strong to 25c higher; early top long yearlings, $12.50 to shippers; best weighty steers, early $11.50; heavy short feds, $9.00@9.50; bulls and vealers, steady; bulk light and handy weight veal calves, $8.50@8.75; stockers and feeders, strong to 25c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; active; fat lambs unevenly strong to 25c higher; others and sheep steady; bulk fat lambs, $12.85@13.00; cull natives, $9.50@11.00; good medium and handyweight fat ewes, $5.75@6.25.

Indianapolis—Receipts, 9,000; 10c lower; heavies, $7.30@7.50; lights, $6.90@7.15; top, $7.50; pigs, $5.00@6.50. Cattle—Receipts, 900; active and steady; steers, $5.00@10.00; beef cows, $3.50@6.00; heifers, $4.00@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; strong; veals, $7.00@12.50. Sheep—Receipts, 150; steady; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $8.00@12.00.

U.S. OPENS PURSE TO AID GERMANS

Contributes $1,500,000 to Feed Starving School Children.

More than $1,500,000 has been contributed by the United States to the German child feeding fund during the last six months, the monies being disbursed through the German Red Cross and the committee for foreign relief.

The chairman of the latter, Dr. Hermann Rau, shortly will leave for the United States to assist in the drive for funds recently announced by Major General Henry T. Allen, former commander of the American forces on the Rhine.

The German goverment, it is announced will appropriate 5,000,000 gold marks for child feeding, a sum which is estimated will provide 500,000 children with 500 calories each for a period of five months.

The Berlin medical authorities have entered a protest against the decree issued by the municipality establishing a minimum temperature of 63 degrees fahrenheit in public school class rooms in order to save coal. The official decree also restricts the time during which windows in class rooms are to be opened. They are permitted to be kept open only long enough to obtain the necessary ventilation.

In Dresden one-sixth of the children attending the public schools are reported ill from the effects of undernourishment. Many of them are kept home by their parents who assert their children are less inclined to feel hunger pangs when left in bed.

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AGENTS—Write for free Fall catalog 200 sure sellers; blankets, flannels, hosiery, slippers, house dresses, novelties, etc. Economy Sales Co., Dept. 287, Boston, Mass.

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PROSPECTIVE WHITE HOUSE TENANTS SEEK APPROVAL OF VOTERS

Washington is seething with presidential politics.

With the 1924 Republican and Democratic national conventions hardly seven months off, interest in the prospective nominees of the two major parties is intensifying.

A partial summary of the situation includes the following developments:

1. Son-in-law William Gibbs McAdoo comes to Washington to visit Papa-in-law Woodrow Wilson and to confer with Daniel C. Roper and others concerning the formal launching of the McAdoo candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

2. David L. Rockwell, Cleveland, who helped nominate James M. Cox at San Francisco in 1920, opens McAdoo headquarters at Chicago preparatory to beginning a drive for McAdoo-pledged delegates in the Middle West, probably including Ohio.

Drys Fight Underwood.

3. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, at present McAdoo's most formidable rival, starts on a campaign tour of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi appealing to Southern loyalty but faces an uprising of dry Democrats in his home state, Alabama, which threatens to rob him of a solid delegation.

4. Governor Al Smith, New York, first choice of the anti-prohibitionists, attacks William Randolph Hearst in a public speech in New York City, insuring the bitter opposition of Hearst newspapers to his candidacy and weakening his Tammany support.

5. Senator Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana, sits pat and pretty, saying nothing, making no enemies, looking like Grover Cleveland, and hoping to be the one candidate upon whom all factions of the Democratic party can unite as a compromise.

G. O. P. Favors Coolidge.

6. President Calvin Coolidge, saying little but sawing much wood, continues by long odds the best bet for the Republican nomination. Collier's Weekly poll shows him the overwhelming favorite of G. O. P. organization leaders.

7. Senator Hiram Johnson, sensing an opportunity to advertise his reborn boomlet, furiously assails the Coolidge administration's proposal for helping untangle the German reparations mess. Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, lends a helping hand by giving out a statement criticizing the proposal and classifying Secretary of State Hughes as "one of the Lotophagi."

8. Albert D. Lasker, of Chicago, former chairman of the U. S. shipping board, and Ralph B. Strassburger, of New York, both millionaires, are meanwhile quietly busy with plans for financing the Johnson campaign on a nationwide scale.

Pinchot Is Active.

9. Governor Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania, is overlooking no bets in the matter of publicity and, following his attempt to drop the prohibition enforcement baby upon the front porch of the White House, is busily bombarding Secretary of the Treasury Mellon with open letters.

10. Senator George Wharton Pepper, with the genuine good will of Secretary Mellon, is planting poison and plotting to kill off the Pinchot boom by preventing the election of Pinchot delegates from Pennsylvania.

These are only a few of the visible, surface indications of the hostile activities of the numberless candidates and politicians whose thoughts are riveted on the presidential primaries which start early next year.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette's return from a Summer in Europe is also an event of political importance bearing on the 1924 campaign because, with the convening of congress, he will become by far the most influential member of that body and a factor to be reckoned with in the presidential equation.

LaFollette to Run.

That LaFollette will be a candidate for the Republican nomination is taken for granted. With the backing of a practically solid Wisconsin delegation and a respectable group of delegates from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas, he is bound to make a formidable showing.

The question which is agitating the other candidates and organization leaders, is whether LaFollette, defeated for the nomination, will bolt the Republican ticket and head an independent ticket of his own.

LaFollette partisans declare there is no doubt at all that their hero would head a ticket of his own if the Republicans name Coolidge and the Democrats McAdoo.

Politicians are still mystified by Henry Ford. All admit he is an element of uncertainty which is capable of upsetting overnight the very best "dope."

Grower Captures New Rose Laurels

New laurels have just been added to honors piled on E. Gurney Hill, grand old man of American rose growing, with the presentation of his new creation, "America."

For 50 years Hill has been growing roses and other flowers at his greenhouses in Richmond, Ind., and has captured many prizes for roses.

Five years ago his rose "Columbia" won the prize for the best rose brought out during the preceding five years. His "Premier" captured one of the annual prizes soon after. This year, in three exhibitions, his "America" carried off the gold medals given by rose growers' societies. The gold medal for the best rose developed since 1919, awarded by the American Rose Growers' Organization, also went to Hill on this rose.

The "America" is peach pink in color, with just a tint of cream color. It is large and has a stem large enough to carry it well and not let it droop, as many roses do. It may be compared in size to the American Beauty, although an entirely different type of flower. It has not been out long enough to test its hardiness, but if it stands all other tests it is very likely that it will be put on the market for growing in gardens.

Collection of balata gum, derived from the milky juice of the balata or bully tree and used in making rubber belting, is one of the principal industries of British Guiana.

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FORECAST 1924 TO BE RECORD RAILROAD YEAR

High Marks Smashed by Country's Freight Carriers as Traffic Load Increases.

Forecasting for 1924 another period of such record breaking freight traffic as the United States has experienced in the year just passing, two national organizations of railroads have adopted an ambitious program of financial and physical expansion in the next 12 months.

The program, drawn by the board of directors of the American Railway association, representing 240 roads, was approved by the full membership in session at the Yale club and later by heads of the 194 class one roads which comprise the association of railway executives.

It contemplates the aggregate expenditure—exclusive of what appropriations may be contained in the 1924 budget—of $243,804,000 already authorized for new locomotives, cars and equipments. This would bring total capital expenditures of class one roads since 1922 to $1,732,516,836—a high precedent in the history of American transportation for any similar period.

Although the program did not specify the total capital expenditures for 1924 that might be written in the budgets of individual roads, it expressed complete satisfaction with results of the billion and a half dollar plan for expansion embarked upon last spring.

The goals set then had been nearly attained; many traffic records had been smashed to carry the freight of an era of industrial prosperity; much new equipment had been acquired and old equipment restored to service; car shortages had been few, traffic congestions rare, and embargoes almost eliminated.

All these accomplishments, the A. R. A. and the A. R. E., pointed out in adopting the program, were due principally to a new spirit of unity among the railroads and of co-operation between the roads and the public. The program for 1924 is a bid for further expansion toward the goal of maximum efficiency, accompanied by more perfect team work between the roads and their patrons.

The roads pledged themselves to:

Continued intensive effort to reduce the percentage of locomotives and cars awaiting repairs, and maintain it at the lowest possible minimum consistent with the volume of business offered and the revenues the roads are permitted to earn.

Increased supervision by the roads and greater co-operation with shippers to attain fuller utilization of car capacity.

New Laurels Sought.

Continued intensive effort to increase the average daily movement of each freight car, and to set new records for prompt movement of traffic.

Thorough consideration of the possibilities of a more extensive interchange of joint facilities.

Continued complete co-operation of the roads through the car service division of the American Railway association, which provides a central control and distribution of freight cars between various railways and territories.

Active support to all phases of the work of regional shippers, advisory boards of road executives and customers organized to solve mutual traffic problems.

Accompanying the program approved was this resolution which also was passed by both of the railway associations:

"Calling attention to the large capital expenditures made in 1923 for equipment and other transportation facilities, almost entirely from borrowed money, and to the necessity in the public interest of the continuation of similar expenditures in the future if the needs of the constantly growing commerce of the country are to be met, the railroads reaffirm their faith that the American peoples, the agencies of the government, state and nation who have the final voice in controlling railroad revenues and expenses, recognize that the continuation of an adequate program for transportation service depends upon such net income to the railroads as will permit a fair return upon the property now devoted to the public service, and will make it possible to secure new capital which is imperatively needed.

"Notwithstanding the unprecedented volume of traffic successfully handled this year the railroads have earned not even the moderate net return contemplated."

Better Food Urged for Leper Colony

A better organized kitchen service with an executive familiar with the science of dietetics at its head, is considered urgent in connection with the work being carried on in the Culion colony for the relief of 5,000 lepers there.

At present the kitchen service is deficient, reports an investigator, the food being unbalanced and inadequately prepared and served. With hardly no increase in the expenses of the food supply of the colony, the kitchen service could be improved if a capable dietician were placed at its head, it is said.

Indians Claim Chicago Waterfront

Skinaway and Nunnemukuk sr.

Skinaway, 110 years old, and Nunnemukuk, 113, oldest living members of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians in Kansas, were sent to Washington to investigate the claims of their tribesmen to land tracts on the Lake Michigan waterfront of Chicago, valued at $35,000,000. The Indians insist that they have clear title to the property.

Scientists Believe Prehistoric Man's Bones Are Thousands of Years Old

A group of distinguished scientists who studied the scene of the discovery of the bones of the prehistoric man found in Santa Barbara, Calif., recently by J. P. Harrington of the Smithsonian Institution, came to the conclusion after their investigations that the man had lived probably 8,000 years ago.

In the group that met with Mr. Harrington were Dr. Ralph Arnold, formerly connected with the United States geological survey; Dr. Robert T. Hill, a retired geologist of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. W. S. Kew of the United States geological survey; Dr. Chester Stock, professor of Paleontology of the University of California; Dr. William Meade, anatomist of Yale university; Dr. Lansing Bloom, archaeologist of San Diego, and several others.

"The remains of the early Santa Barbara man must be studied carefully before a definite opinion as to their age can be expressed," said Dr. Arnold.

Of Ancient Race.

"It seems certain that Mr. Harrington has unearthed evidences of a type of early American Indian of which no other records are available. From an examination of the ground in which they were buried, I believe the skulls are those of men who lived several thousand years ago. The decomposition and fossilization of the shells in the crust which covered them required many centuries. The formation in unlike anything found in this vicinity."

The scientists concluded that the remains were those of a man who lived long after the Neanderthal period as Mr. Harrington believed.

Mr. Harrington made the following statement concerning the discovery:

"The underlying strata are pleistocene. The human remains occur in the hard crust which was once a kitchen midden surface, an artificial surface composed of the refuse of animal food brought to the site by the ancient natives. Scattered through this layer of shell material flakes of charcoal and ashes were found in several places. This surface probably was originally of considerable thickness and was built up gradually as a result of the use of the natural mound as a camp site. The animal remains seem to be chiefly of recent types.

Location Is Favorable.

"This layer became cemented together with calcite deposited by water percolating into it from below and evaporating as it reached the surface. The location favors it being a midden, since it lies in a wedge formed by Mission Creek and the beach, and was formerly surrounded by Tulemarsh, affording the primitive inhabitants an ideal location for a village."

It is believed by Mr. Harrington that the skulls are of ancestors of the Santa Barbara Indians and form a link in their evolution from a still more primitive type. The characteristics of the skulls differ strikingly from those of the recent Indians, as do the articles found with them from the utensils of the Indians of recent centuries.

HAYNES GRANTS SEARCH RIGHTS

Liquor Permit Holders Subject to Inspection at All Times.

A new regulation, requiring all holders of federal permits to handle liquor, to submit them to inspection of state as well as federal officers, was announced recently by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

This step to increase the powers of state authorities in prohibition enforcement was suggested by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in his recent correspondence with Secretary of State Mellon. Mr. Mellon promising in reply that Pennsylvania officers would be given such inspection powers. Instead of limiting the authority to Pennsylvania officers, the new regulation, which will become effective Nov. 15, will give nation-wide application.

Commissioner Haynes said that under the regulation there would be inserted in all federal permits of breweries, alcohol manufacturers, wholesale dealers, druggists and all other permittees, a stipulation that permits are granted upon the express condition that the business in operation as well as the Federal permits may at any time be inspected by sheriffs, policemen, or any other state officers, as well as Federal revenue and prohibition agents. Refusal of inspection, Mr. Haynes said, would be deemed grounds for citation of permittees for revocation of their licenses.

LEAGUE TO VIEW U. S. NAVAL AIMS

Extension Plan, Inviting All to Join in Spirit, to Be Considered.

The hoped-for extension of the principles of the Washington navy treaty embraces all countries in its scope whether or not they are members of the League of Nations and this will be dealt with at the preliminary meeting to be held in Geneva, Jan. 21, under the auspices of the League of Nations naval committee. The move is founded on the idea that the principles laid down in the Washington treaty should be applied to states possessing navies who did not participate in the Washington convention.

The naval commission comprises representatives of Brazil, Spain, France, England, Italy, Japan and Sweden. The countries invited to attend the meeting include Argentine, Chile, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Holland, Russia and Turkey.

These are the countries, non-signatories of the Washington convention, which possess warships fulfilling the definition given in Washington of capital ships.

The January reunion will be of experts. Its object will be to compile a draft convention which will be discussed at an international conference to be held at a later date. This conference was recommended by the third assembly of the League of Nations. To it all countries, whether possessing navies or not, will be invited.

APOLOGY MADE TO JUGO-SLAVIA

Bulgarian Troops Salute Flag of Injured Nation.

The Bulgarian government has carried out that part of its program of apologies to Jugo-Slavia for the recent attack on that country's military attache, Colonel Krastitch, which was most galling to the national pride.

This consisted of the marching of a company of soldiers, headed by officers, to the gate of the Jugo-Slavian legation, where, with the Bulgarian flag flying, the regimental band played the Jugo-Slav anthem, and the troops saluted the Jugo-Slav flag.

During the ceremony the personnel of the legation, including Colonel Krastitch, stood on the porch. The face of Minister Rakitch was wreathed in smiles. During the 10 minutes the ceremony lasted the attaches of the legation were busy photographing the scene.

Afterward Minister Rakitch expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press his satisfaction over the prompt salute of his country's flag. He assured the correspondent that the negotiations concerning the other demands upon Bulgaria were being satisfactorily brought to a conclusion.

The final act of the incident will be the judgment of The Hague court concerning the damages due the Jugo-Slav government and Colonel Krastitch personally. It is understood Krastitch rates his damages high. No trace has been found of the men who attacked the military attache, although the Bulgarian government is exerting every effort to find them.

FORBES FORCED TO RESIGN JOB

Scope of Investigation May Be Broadened; Late President Halts Sale.

The scope of the senate inquiry into the veterans bureau probably will be broadcasted as a result of statements made to the investigating committee by its counsel that certain employes of the bureau have sought in every way to hinder the work of obtaining records and papers for the prosecution of the inquiry.

R. C. Routsong, in charge of the statistical division, who was assigned by Director Frank C. Hines to assist counsel was named as one of the employes and the committee asked that it be furnished a list of the others.

Specifically Routsong was charged with withholding papers relating to payments to Mathew O'Brien, a San Francisco architect, for unused plans for a hospital at Livermore, Calif.

Asked $13,000 More.

One letter showed that O'Brien had presented a claim for $13,000 in addition to the $64,000 paid him for the original plans and committeemen indicated that that letter would have been of much importance in its investigation of the payment of $33,000 to O'Brien by the general accounting office of the budget bureau.

President Harding forced the resignation of Charles R. Forbes as director of the veterans bureau for insubordination in connection with the sale of government property at Perryville, Maryland, the committee was told by Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, personal friend and physician of the late President.

Dr. Sawyer explained that after Mr. Harding had ordered the movement of goods from Perryville to stop, cars were allowed to go forward to the purchaser, the Thompson and Kelly Co., Inc., of Boston. When that came to the attention of the President, who previously had told Dr. Sawyer that the sale was "a waste and should not be tolerated," Forbes was asked to resign.

Friends Offered Explanation.

Within a few days after the sale was stopped, in the latter part of last January, Forbes sailed for Europe. His friends said at the time that his health had failed, but reports persisted that his resignation then was in the hands of President Harding. Forbes returned to this country the following month and quit the bureau March 1.

The clearing up of the mystery of the resignation of Forbes was only one of the developments before the investigating committee. Charges presented included:

That the list of supplies to be sold at Perryville was "padded" in the veterans bureau after it had been cleared through the budget bureau as containing no articles needed by other government agencies;

That there were indications of "favoritism, if not actual collusion and connivance" in the awarding of a contract for approximately $71,000 worth of floor wax to the Continental Corporation of Watseka, Ill.

Cramer Is Assailed.

That some officers of the bureau believed the late Charles F. Cramer, formerly general counsel of the bureau, had used contracts entered into by the bureau to obtain indorsements for his candidacy for assistant secretary of war.

That certain employes of the bureau had used every means to hinder the work of the special investigators named by the senate committee to inquire into all of the affairs of the bureau.

LORD DOUGLAS HELD FOR LIBEL

Winston Churchill's Ire Fired by Reference to 'Kitchener's Murder.'

Lord Alfred Douglas, son of the late Marquis of Queensbury, has been arraigned before a magistrate in the Bow street court of London charged with unlawfully and maliciously publishing a defamatory libel concerning Winston Churchill in a pamphlet entitled "The Murder of Lord Kitchener and the Truth About the Battle of Jutland and the Jews."

Mr. Churchill was present during the proceedings.

The magistrate committed Lord Alfred for trial at the central criminal court and allowed bail on two sureties of £100 each. The prosecuting attorney, Sir Richard Muir, said one passage of the pamphlet in question read:

"I made a definite charge against Winston Churchill in Plain English, a newspaper now defunct. I stated that a large sum of money was given him by the late Sir Ernst Cassel after he had issued what is admittedly a false report of the battle of Jutland."

The attorney said there were other passages which were gross libels on Churchill. He referred to the British and German communiques issued in connection with the battle of Jutland and to articles published in "Plain English," of which the defendant was the editor. The attorney added that one of the tendencies of the articles was to attribute to the Jews generally and to a financial group of Jews in particular some influence exercised upon persons at the Admiralty with reference to the communiques.

Mr. Churchill was first lord of the admiralty from 1911 to 1915. The battle of Jutland was fought May 31, 1916.

300 Miles an Hour French Ace's Goal

Sadie Le Cointe, French ace, told a representative of Auto he was convinced a speed of 300 miles an hour by airplanes will be exceeded before long. He announced that he was having an engine fitted into his machine which would enable him to fly at a greater speed than was recently attained by American Lieutenants Williams and Brow.

Blind Man, Pastors Are Chosen Mayors

Two ministers of the gospel and one blind man were among the mayors elected at the recent election in Ohio cities. The ministers were the Rev. M. L. Buckley, former pastor of the Central Christian church of Marion, and the Rev. J. B. Hagans of Magnetic Springs, near Delaware. Both of the ministers are Republicans, the Rev. Mr. Buckley being elected on a platform of law enforcement. He also was said to have had the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

The blind man was Roy Gilliland, who was re-elected as mayor of Wellston. Gilliland, a graduate of the law college of Ohio State university, took up the legal profession after his eyesight had been impaired in a factory accident. While he was studying law he became entirely blind.

Mussolini Called Savior of Italy

"Mussolini is the savior of Italy. If it had not been for him it would have been given over to the Reds long ago."

So declares Mrs. William Shankland Andrews, known to the public as Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, author of "The Perfect Tribute," and more recently the sketch, "The Voyage of the Sudden Death," who has just returned to Syracuse after a brief trip to Europe.

"Among the better class of people Mussolini is much admired. Even King Victor Emanuel realized that he is a great power for good among the people," said Mrs. Andrews. An interesting light is shed upon him in the fact that he is seldom seen publicly. He lives in constant fear of being assassinated, and for that reason remains hidden in the country not far from Rome.

Love Can't Live on Ukeleles

One divorce for every 4.49 marriages was the new high record established in the territory of Hawaii during 1922, figures compiled by the bureau of vital statistics and the territorial supreme court show.

LEGGERS' CARS TO STRIKE BACK

Drys Would Strengthen Enforcement Crews With Wet Autos.

Federal prohibition agents will be empowered to use automobiles taken from run runners in running down bootleggers and other violators of the Volstead law if congress, at its approaching session, passes legislation to be asked by the drys.

The law enforcers are handicapped in dealing effectively with the lawbreakers by the lack of motor cars such as the latter seem to be well equipped with.

Under the present law cars taken from convicted violators of the Volstead act are sold at auction.

On Dry Program.

Other proposals on the dry legislative program as set forth by Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel and legislative chairman of the Anti-Sealoon League of America, are:

An increase from $9,000,000 to $25,000,000 in the federal appropriation for prohibition enforcement.

More drastic penalties for prohibition law violators.

Deportation of all aliens convicted of violating the prohibition laws.

Application of the civil service system to the appointment of federal prohibition agents.

Would Use Militia.

Authorization of the President to use the army and navy in enforcing prohibition.

Concerning the proposed use of seized automobiles by prohibtion agents, Wheeler says:

"The law, as now construed, prevents such use and it requires the agents to employ boats and automobiles at large cost. Some of the states have legislation authorizing the appropriation of such vehicles when no claimant puts in an appearance within a given time. Such a plan, if sanctioned by congress, would be a great saving to the federal government and would bring about a better enforcement of the law."

Even Wet Movies Disturb Pinchot

Governor Pinchot carries his "dryness" even to photographic "hooch," Harry L. Knapp, chairman of the Pennsylvania state board of motion picture censors, told the civic club in an address.

"The governor warned us," said Mr. Knapp, "to be cautious in the matter of permitting pictures to get by showing violation of the eighteenth amendment."

For this reason, the speaker added, a flask-breaking scene recently was cut out of a picture in Philadelphia.

Klutch holds False Teeth tight in the mouth

Klutch makes loose plates fit like well fitted plates snugger and tighter. Keeps teeth from dropping, wobbling, rocking or chafing; gives instant comfort.

Klutch permits laughing, talking, eating without fear of dropping. Keeps crumbs, seeds or food from working under the plate. Makes an adhesive cushion between the plate and mouth, preventing sore gums and further chafing. Eating is again a pleasure.

Klutch is sold direct from the manufacturer. A box lasts 2 or 3 months. One box postpaid 75c each, 3 boxes $2.00. Guaranteed not more than satisfied return your money in full if not entirely satisfied. Return within 10 days and the empty box or unused portion will be refunded.

HART & COMPANY, Box 200, Elmira, N.Y.

AGREES WITH AMERICA IN REJECTING LEAGUE AS IDEALISTIC FOE

The Earl of Birkenhead, who recently returned to England from the United States, expressed the belief in an address as lord rector of Glasgow university that idealism in national affairs might easily degenerate into a deadly source of national peril.

The larger claims made on behalf of the League of Nations, he said, had always seemed to him frankly fantastic, as they not only forgot human nature but neglected history. Referring to the attitude of the United States toward the league, Lord Birkenhead said:

"That people is the most generous people in the field of international charity. The United States have lavished countless millions of dollars upon the starving people of Russia and they were the first in the field with bountiful relief for the stricken Japanese.

"But they draw, and rightly draw, a sharp and logical distinction between idealism in their capacity, as private citizens or private charity and idealism in their corporate or national character and accordingly they exercise their undoubted right in repudiating at the first opportunity an idealistic contention which they believe to be at once impracticable, strange to their position and incompatible with their national interests."

Ill-Fitting Footwear Shunned by English

London stores will no longer exhibit cheap, shoddy and ill-fitting shoes, in their stead will be found the latest perfectly modern lasts of Paris.

The shoe manufacturers of England are agreed that the public avoid the shops that sell ill-fitting shoddy footwear and would rather pay more money for shoes that will wear well without causing physical disabilities.

The result of the action of the manufacturers in putting better shoes on the market to meet the reduced spending power of the public, is that there are huge stocks of these shoes on hand which it is impossible to sell.

Would Cut Liquor Supply

The minister of finance having concluded that the consumption of liquor in Rumania is excessive, to promote legislation to reduce it has enlisted the services of the orthodox church in starting a prohibition campaign.

"Hearing Restored in 24 Hours"

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Physician's Prescription Which Puzzles Science—One Man Deaf 20 Years, Now Hears Perfectly—Thousands Get Quick Relief—Treatment Sent on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL.

DEAFNESS is one of the greatest handicaps in life. It often spoils chances of success and makes full happiness impossible. Head noises, so common in deafness, rack the nerves and make life a misery. Catarrh of the inner ear, which causes most deafness, is disagreeable and dangerous to the life of the sufferer, due to the close proximity of the inner ear to the brain. Be rid of deafness, head noises and catarrh NOW, and enjoy life's blessings to their fullest measure, as thousands of others are now doing.

ARE you deaf? Are you stifled with foul catarrh, and is your head buzzing with noises? Don't despair. Thousands are now finding it easy to rid themselves of the handicap of deafness and catarrh. By the simple application of a wonderful prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil, many are getting relief in a day's time and can now hear as well as ever.

Mr. D. Day, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says: "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous, and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years' standing, is improving wonderfully."

This treatment, which is called Virex, is meeting with wide success all over the country. It is easily used at home and seems to work almost like magic in its rapidity, on people of all ages. The cures it has effected are so amazing that the power of Virex defies scientific explanation. But while its power as yet is an unexplained mystery, the results in actual cases of deafness and catarrh are so truly wonderful that it is now being offered to sufferers everywhere on a liberal FREE TRIAL, with the full understanding that the result must be a complete freedom from catarrh and perfect restoration of hearing or it costs nothing.

Positive Proof of Amazing Results

The following letters are only a few taken at random, which prove the wonderful results obtained from the Virex treatment, by people all over the country. A physician says—"I recommend Virex widely now because the wonderful results obtained by sufferers have convinced me absolutely that this remedy has no equal."

HEARS NOW—WAS DEAF 20 YEARS

For nearly twenty years I was troubled with catarrh, and I was almost entirely deaf in the right ear as a result. After trying a number of other remedies, I was induced to use your Virex Snake Oil. From the very first I was benefited and can now hear as perfectly in my right ear as I can in my left. My catarrh has almost entirely disappeared. Please send me an additional supply of Virex at once. I do not feel that I can be without it.
K. C. BOWBY, Kansas

HELPED HER WONDERFULLY

I must say that Virex certainly is wonderful. I could hardly move when I started using this bottle. It has helped me wonderfully. MRS. FRED HESS,
Iowa.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK NOW

For years I have been afflicted with catarrhal deafness, until a friend recommended your wonderful Virex Snake Oil. I have used it now for two weeks and I can hear a watch tick almost across the room. It has also nearly removed all evidences of my catarrh. I cheerfully recommend it. FRED McINTYRE,
Kansas.

RECOMMEND VIREX.

I am glad to recommend your Virex to those who are hard of hearing.
MRS. S. E. BROOKS, Kansas.

HEARS BETTER ALREADY

My head noise has stopped and I hear much better already, so I would request that you send me an additional supply of Virex Snake Oil as per order enclosed.
AUGUST W. SCHUELKE, Nebraska.

FEELS LIKE NEW PERSON

The very first application of Virex caused me to feel the change. No longer do I have choking spells or tired feelings. My heart is regular now and I feel like a new person and even younger in age.
MRS. J. J. KRIEGER, Kansas.

HELPED HEARING WONDERFULLY

Virex Snake Oil is a wonderful help. It went right to the spot and has helped my hearing wonderfully, although I have been deaf for years.
MRS. MATILDA BENDER, Kansas.

HEAD NOISES STOPPED IN TEN DAYS

I have used Virex for only ten days and my head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing has shown a wonderful improvement.
HENRY VERTEIN, Wisconsin.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL

I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful.
MRS. C. PAYNE, Minnesota.

IMPROVED ALREADY

I have noticed a wonderful improvement already and I have used the treatment for only a few days.
MRS. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Utah.

RELIEVED CATARRH RIGHT AWAY

Virex is the only thing I have ever found which would relieve me of catarrh right away. I have tried to get it at the drug stores and find they are unable to supply me, so would request that you send me more direct. Also there are several more people here who wish to use it. Please let me hear from you. MRS. MARGARET ROULT,
Kansas.

Deaf Child, Derided at School, Now Hears Fine

My little girl has used only about half the treatment of Virex and she can just hear fine. She hears every whistle that blows, even hears the clock tick. We don't need to talk any louder to her now than to anyone else. All I am sorry for is that we didn't find your advertisement sooner. We didn't think there was any cure for her. Even at school she was laughed at because she couldn't hear. But now, thank God, she can hear as well as any of those who laughed at her. Before she used Virex she didn't want to go to school because she couldn't hear as well as the other children. But now she is always ready to go, and is learning so much better. I could just sit and write a whole book about what Virex has done for my baby girl. I cheerfully praise your medicine.—MRS. LAURA MOORE, Herculaneum, Mo.

WONDERFUL SATISFACTION

Virex gives wonderful satisfaction and I will ask that you send me three more bottles by return mail.
T. A. STUDTMAN, Iowa.

IMPROVED 50%

My wife has been using Virex for only four days and can hear 50 per cent better already.
S. H. HARDY, Texas.

MUCH BETTER

I can hear much better already.
J. A. RUDY, Colorado.

HELPED WONDERFULLY

Your Virex treatment has certainly helped me wonderfully.
A. T. McKAY.

GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

I must say that your medicine has done me a great deal of good.
HENRY BARNETT, Oklahoma.

HEARING GREATLY IMPROVED

Virex has greatly improved my hearing. W. V. ALLEN, Missouri.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK

Your Virex treatment has sure helped me from catarrhal deafness and asthma in ten days. Before I began your treatment I could hear nothing, but now I can hear a watch tick with one ear.
BEN JACKSON, Indiana.

BETTER AFTER SHORT TIME

From the second application of Virex I felt the change and what good the treatment was doing for me. I have used it only a short time now and am very much better. Also my sister is improving and my eyes are better. I am gaining flesh. MRS. L. J. [illegible], Kansas.

DOES A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

I must say that your medicine is doing me a great deal of good. I am getting better right along. I can see much better now and I am hopeful of people will learn of your remedy.
MRS. ISAAC [illegible], Kansas.

A DRUGGIST WRITES

Gentlemen: Please send us one dozen Virex at once. We have some wonderful cases of restored hearing in our locality to report to you. Virex is better with us than all other remedies combined. We hear nothing but praise for it from every direction. We have sold more than four gross on your guarantee and have not had one case returned.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF VIREX

I have given your Virex treatment a trial and it has helped me wonderfully. I can speak highly of it to everyone.
R. B. SCHOFIELD, Colorado.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL

I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful for deafness.
W. K. GAFFORTH, Oklahoma.

FRIEND WANTS TO USE IT

Please send me some more Virex. I have a friend who wants to use it. It certainly did the work for me.
H. C. SCHILLING, Oklahoma.

30 Days' Free Trial Introductory Offer

I want every deaf person to have a chance to try the amazing Virex Treatment without any risk whatever. I don't want anyone to take my word or that of thousands who have used it. I want everyone to see for himself the results are more wonderful than anything I can say. Therefore, to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, I will send a full size $2 treatment at the special introductory price of only $1, on a liberal 30 days' FREE TRIAL, and if you are not more than satisfied with the results, the treatment costs you nothing.

Send No Money—Don't send a penny for this liberal trial offer. Simply fill out and mail the coupon—I will send the full treatment of Virex, under plain wrapper, for a 30 Days' FREE TRIAL. Use the treatment according to the simple directions and if you are not entirely cured of your catarrh and your hearing completely restored, your money will be refunded. No matter how long you have been deaf, how bad your catarrh may be, don't hesitate to accept this free trial offer. You take no risk—you are the sole judge of the results. Send in the coupon today.

W. H. DALE,
DALE LABORATORIES
609 Gray Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Try this wonderful Virex (formerly known as Snake Oil) treatment at my risk—the magic treatment that is freeing thousands from Catarrh and restoring their hearing perfectly. Don't send a penny in advance—let the free trial prove the worth of the treatment.

SIMPLY MAIL THIS COUPON

W. H. DALE, Dale Laboratories,
609 Gray Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Under the liberal terms of your 30 Days' Free Trial Offer please send me a full size treatment of Virex compound (a $2 treatment at the introductory price of $1) with the full understanding my money will be refunded if I am not absolutely satisfied with the results.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

TOO MUCH URIC ACID?

LET US SEND YOU THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT
FREE 85 CENT BOTTLE (32 DOSES)

Just because you start the day "too tired to get up," arms and legs stiff, muscles sore; with burning, aching back and dull head—Worn OUT before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in such condition.

Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and all ailments caused by excessive acidity make one miserable.

Be strong and well. Get rid of the "rheumatic" pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, "acid" stomach, Kidney or Bladder troubles so often caused by body-made acids.

If you have been ailing for a long time, taking all sorts of medicines without benefit, let The Williams Treatment prove to you what great relief it gives in the most stubborn cases. Since 1892 hundreds of thousands have used it.

If your sleep is broken by an irritated bladder that wakes you up every few hours, you will appreciate the rest and comfort you get from the free bottle (32 doses.)

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, we will give one 85c bottle (32 doses) free if you send this notice. Please send 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. BA-1013, P. O. Building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 85c. bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family. Nothing sent C. O. D. —Advertisement.